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THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER

LYNCHINGS CONDONED IN CAIRO

A DEFENSE OF FERRER

CANADIAN DREADNOUGHTS

SEEING MICROBES

A NEW MATERIAL FOR BRICK

LINCOLN'S CONVERSION

AN ANGLICAN SECESSION TO ROME

MR. TAFT'S IDEA OF A COLLEGE LEADER

FULL TABLE OF CONTENTS INSIDE

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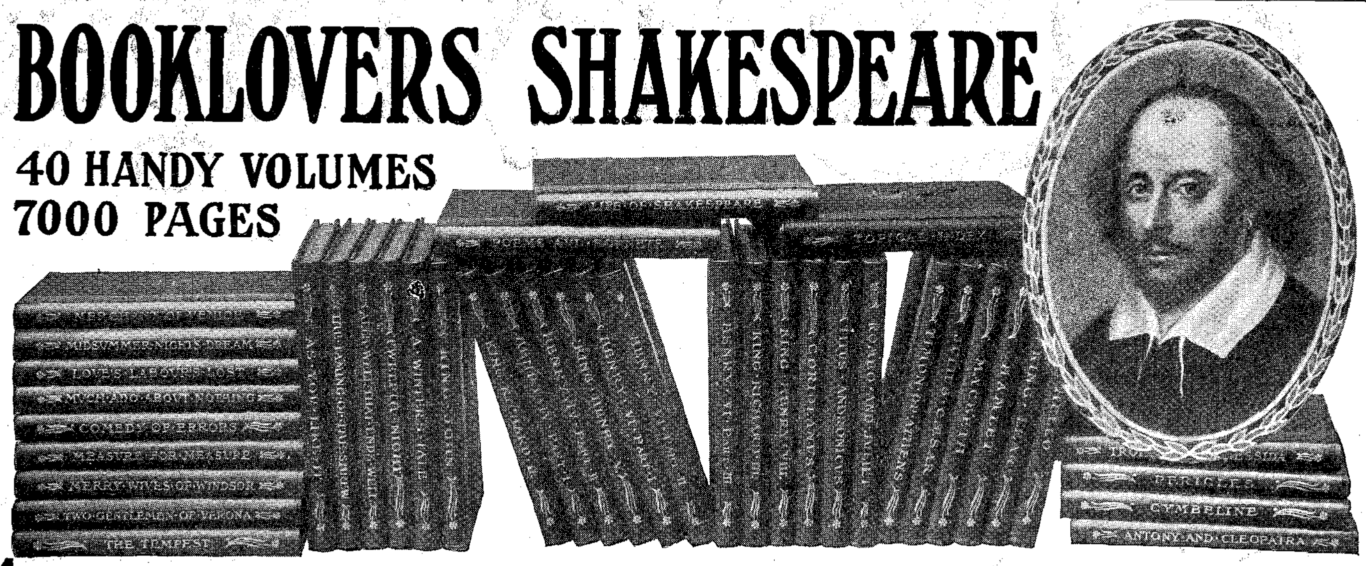

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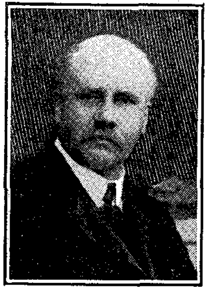

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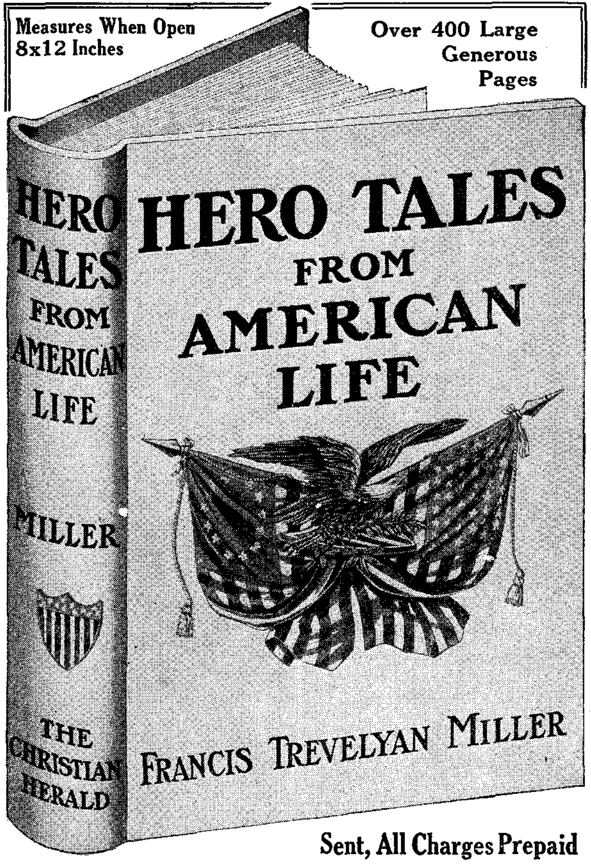

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

PAGE
Probing the Sugar Iniquity 935
Senator Aldrich Wooing the West 937
Lynchings Condoned in Cairo 938
The Standard Oil Decision 940
The Cherry Mine Disaster 940
A Negro's Legal Victory in the South 941
Monopolizing Communication.. 942

FOREIGN COMMENT:

America not a Catspaw for England 943
How the English Rich Use the Land 944
In Defense of Ferrer 945
Blind Vengeance of Korea 945
Canada to Build Dreadnoughts 946

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Seeing Microbes 947
Medicine and Dr. Eliot's "New Religion" 947
An All-Round Eye for Submarines 948
Odors and Digestion 948
A New Material for Brick 949

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*):

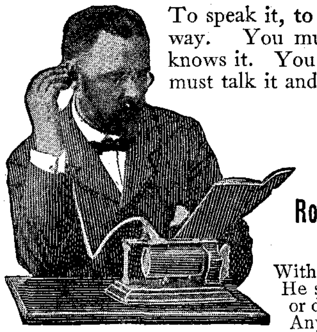
PAGE
Strange Use for Hypodermics 949
Is Science Cutting Loose from Facts? 950
How the Diplodocus Stood 951

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

An Anglican Secession to Rome 952
Lincoln's Conversion 953
Rehabilitating Paul in Germany 954
Civilizing Work of Missions 954

LETTERS AND ART:

The President's Idea of a College Leader 955
A Thrust at the Study of German 955
Boston's "Dual" Museum 956
A Manhattan Cocktail in Paris 957
An American Poet Discovered in England 958
A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 959-970
MISCELLANEOUS 971-979
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE. 980-989



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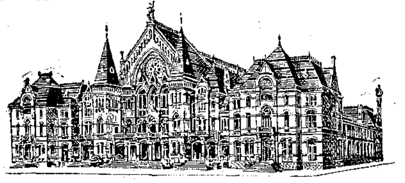

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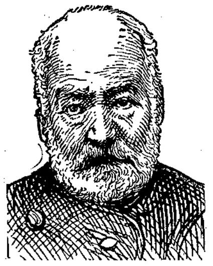

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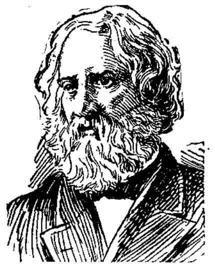

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	ENGLISH	GERMAN	FRENCH
Right-hand Page	24 ¶ No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other, or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. 25 There-	24 Niemand kann zweien Herren dienen. Entweder er wird einen haſſen, und den andern lieben, oder wird einem anhangen, und den andern verachten. Ihr könnt nicht Gott dienen, und dem Mammon.	24 ¶ Nul ne peut servir deux maîtres: car, ou il haïra l'un et aimera l'autre, ou il s'attachera à l'un et méprisera l'autre. Vous ne sauriez servir Dieu et Mammon. 25 C'est pourquoi je vous dis:

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I turn to another page and, again, I am transformed; my little drowsy head lies on my mother's breast and I hear again the soft tones of her voice, long silent, crooning the familiar notes of "Old Black Joe," and again in imagination I drop deep into the quiet slumber of weary childhood.

Scene after scene passes before me as I turn the leaves, feeling after feeling that I supposed long dead comes to me again. My whole life passes in review before me. I am happy, I am sad, I pass from land to sea, from mountain to fertile valley; I am in the North—I am in the South; I hear the harmony of the guitar and banjo, the blare of the horn and the drone of the viol; the song of the soldier, the song of the lover, the song of the sunshine and rain, the song of the wind and the beat of the storm, the song of the summer and winter, the song of the old and young, the song of life, death and the hereafter—a great peace descends upon me, a great joy wells up.

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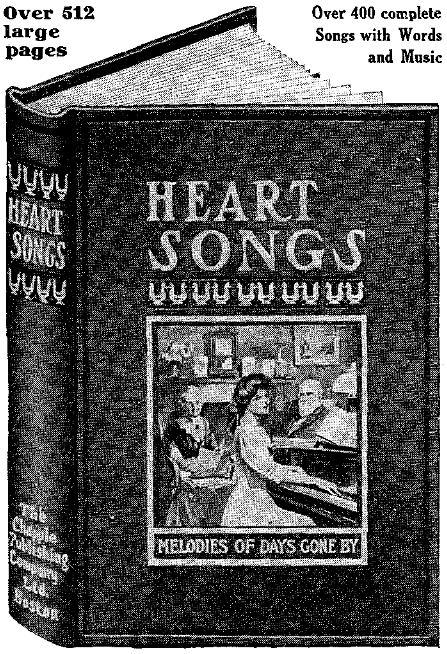
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The list of questions is as follows:

1. What was her name? "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt."
2. What was his name? "Captain Jinks."
3. Where were they both born? "Dixie."
4. Where did they first meet? "Comin' Through the Rye."
5. What was she singing? "Love's Old Sweet Song."
6. What was he singing? "Alice, Where Art Thou?"
7. What did he finally bid her? "A Soldier's Farewell."
8. Where did he go? "Marching Through Georgia."
9. Where did he spend his nights? "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."
10. What did the band play when he returned? "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."
11. Where were they married? "Old Kentucky Home."
12. Who was her maid of honor? "Annie Laurie."
13. Who was best man? "Robin Adair."
14. Who played the wedding march? "Old Dan Tucker."
15. What did he give her? "The Last Rose of Summer"
16. What did he tie it with? "The Lost Chord."
17. After the ceremony what did they hear? "Jingle Bells."
18. What did the ushers sing to the bridesmaids? "Good Night, Ladies."
19. Where did the couple go on their honeymoon? "Maryland, My Maryland."
20. Who did they think about most while away? "The Old Folks at Home"
21. Who met them at the station when they returned? "Old Black Joe."
22. When she was thirsty what did her husband say? "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes."
23. What did she bring him? "The Old Oaken Bucket."
24. What did they both love most? "Home, Sweet Home."
25. Where did they always stay? "America."

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"Probably we may find as fair a test of the ordinary American musical taste as can be found anywhere in a new collection of old music—Heart Songs, published by the Chapple Publishing Company, in Boston. Mr. Chapple's National Magazine offered prizes for songs full of heart interest, songs dear to the people. Contributions were received for four years. There were more than 20,000 contributors, mostly Americans. The result is a book designed as a companion to 'Heart Throbs,' previously published by Mr. Chapple, a selection of prose and verse commended by a multitude of readers.

"As might have been expected, the book contains nearly all the favorites of an earlier and less sophisticated generation. Old, yellowed sheets of music published 'before the war,' and the songs of the war itself; love songs and college songs, and the hymns that are dear to a plain people were sent in by the competitors. Yet the proportion of music that is really good music is not small. The 'Tannhäuser' song of the 'Evening Star' is sandwiched between Raymond's 'Take Me Home' and George Cooper's 'Sweet Genevieve' The classics of popular song, from 'The Campbells Are Coming' and 'Annie Laurie,' the folk songs that have withstood a sea change, the persistent airs of Michael William Balfe, are as inevitably in such a book as Stephen Foster's once-familiar tunes, and the old American love songs of the 'Bonnie Eloise' and 'Juanita' type. Nobody would expect to miss here, of course, a single song of Franz Abt. They are all in evidence, including 'When the Swallows Homeward Fly.' But Handel's 'Angels Ever Bright and Fair,' Mendelssohn's 'I Would That My Love,' Schubert's 'Sylvia' and the familiar setting of Ben Jonson's 'Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes' are music of a different quality, music that no cultivation of the ear and the mind can ever banish to obscurity. Of course, we have the 'Lohengrin' bridal chorus, and Verdi's 'Trovatore' melodies, with adapted words. They are surely among the popular songs. Sullivan, too, is largely represented, while the patriotic songs, the national hymns of various countries, the real darky songs and the imitations of black minstrelsy's palmy days are all here.

"There has been no attempt whatever at arrangement or classification. That was found impracticable One may pick up the book at random and surely encounter an old friend by merely turning the page. Words and music alike are given, and it would be difficult to say what has been omitted. The range is large in date and quality. There are melodies whose origins are forgotten. There are songs of the present hour by Victor Herbert. 'Yankee Doodle' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Kathleen Mavourneen' and 'Bohunkus' jostle each other, with the 'Erminie' lullaby, 'When the Springtime Comes, Gentle Annie' and 'I Lost My Money on a Bobtail Nag' close at hand. 'Barbara Allen' and 'Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms' are side by side. The book has a positive historical value."—*New York Times*, October 30, 1909.

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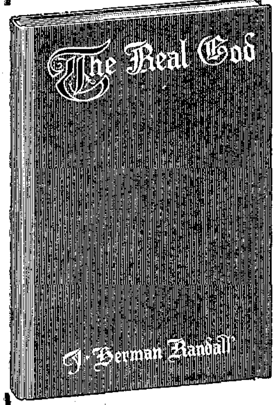

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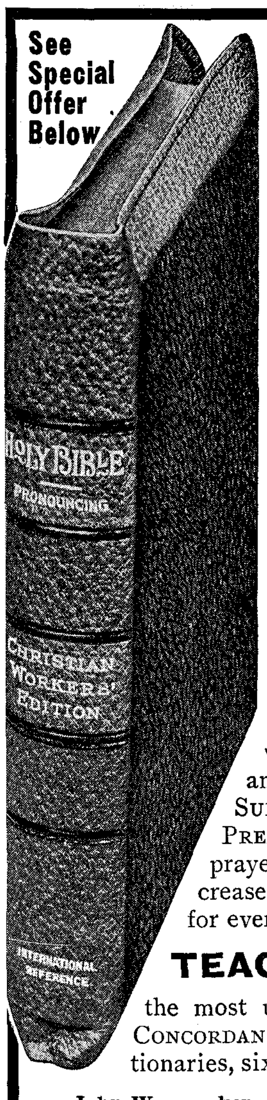

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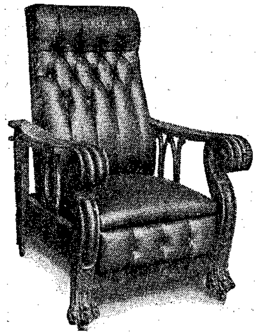
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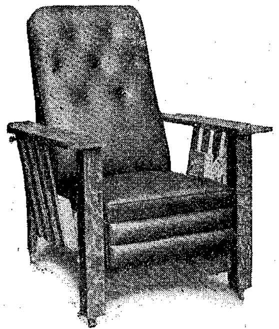
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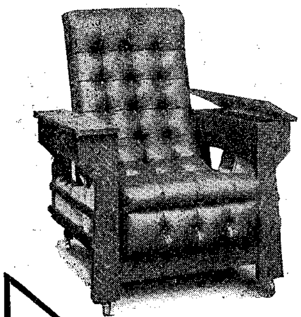
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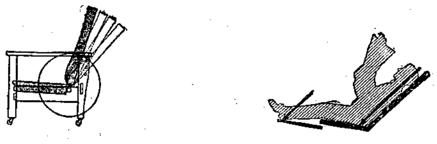

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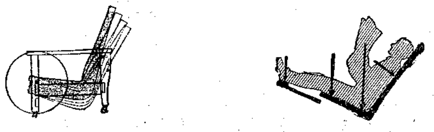

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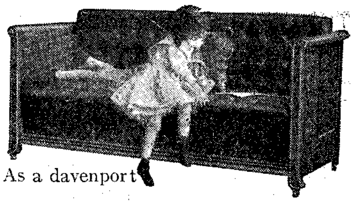
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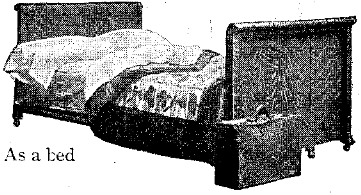
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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

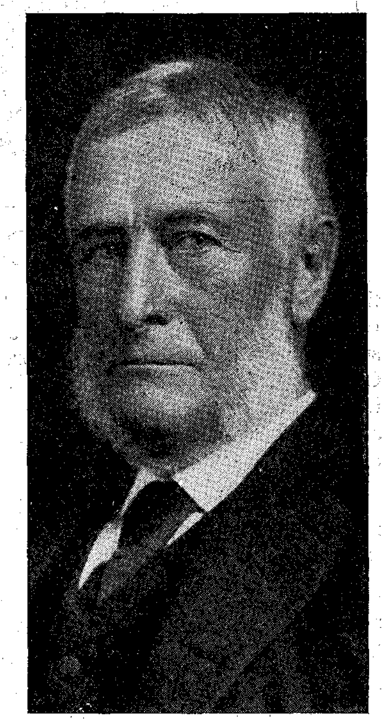
PROBING THE SUGAR INIQUITY

WHAT mysterious power, the papers are asking, paralyzed the arm of prosecution and blinded the eyes of investigation whenever they approached the Sugar Trust, even during the Roosevelt Administration, when the popular rebellion against corporate corruption was at its height? What strange conditions made possible and safe the iniquitous partnership between a great importing corporation and dozens of corrupt customs officials by which the United States Treasury was robbed, year in and year out, of millions of dollars? Some of the details of this robbery were described in our last issue. Now the newspaper demand for the criminals "higher up" is coupled with a demand for light on the sources of their long-enjoyed immunity from punishment. "So strongly has the trust been entrenched," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "that it is now declared that it has had its tentacles in all parts of the Treasury Department, so that revelations of wrongdoing in the past have been suppressed and overzealous officials discharged or transferred." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) laments that "men high in the Government of the United States have been besmirched by contact with the trust's unlawful practises," and it wonders where the trail of rottenness will end. "The unofficial disclosures of the Sugar-Trust frauds," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "implicate officials high and low in the Government service." Many of these disclosures have been made by officials or ex-officials of the service who complain that their zeal in uncovering fraud has met with scant encouragement from their superiors. Thus one appraiser tells how, as far back as 1899, he laid detailed evidence of the trust's wrongdoing before Lyman J. Gage, then Secretary of the Treasury, and received the following instructions:

HE UNCOVERED THE SUGAR FRAUDS.

The basis of the present proceedings against the Sugar Trust is the evidence unearthed by Richard Parr, who asserts that powers "higher up" in the Treasury Department tried to muzzle him when his investigations began to implicate the really big thieves.

> "I don't believe that my good friend Mr. Havemeyer [then president of the Sugar Trust] knows anything about this matter, and I want you to give him my compliments and present the statement which you have presented to me, and tell him if anything like that exists it must be stopt."



MR. JOHN E. PARSONS,

A Sugar Trust director whose son, Herbert Parsons, is the head of the Republican organization in New York. Herbert Parsons recently accused Speaker Cannon of a political deal with Tammany, and it is rumored that the Speaker's revenge will be a Congressional investigation of the Sugar Trust.

These instructions were obeyed, and there the matter seems to have dropt. The defrauding of the Government went on as smoothly as before.

It is now known that the trust has been systematically defrauding the customs revenue to the extent of many millions of dollars, and, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks, "it is fairly to be supposed that this has not been done without collusion on the part of officials high in the revenue service of the United States." The same paper goes on to say:

> "This is not all. To what extent has the trust had corrupt relations with Senators and Representatives in Congress? Why is it that, no matter which party has been in power, the trust has been able practically to dictate the terms of the sugar schedule? Why, when the Republicans were revising the tariff in 1890 on the basis of free raw sugar and a bounty on home production, was the trust able to secure such high protection on refined sugar as to lead the Philadelphia *Manufacturer*, a protectionist journal, to cry out that if this was to be the use made of the tariff 'the game is up' for protection? Why, when the Democrats were revising the tariff in 1894, was the sugar schedule of the Wilson Bill so amended in the Senate as to bring a jeer from the whole country at the 'Senators from Havemeyer' and to cause the incorruptible President Cleveland to refuse his signature to that Tariff Bill and denounce the Havemeyer statesmen who had led the party into 'perfidy and dishonor'? Why, with increasingly

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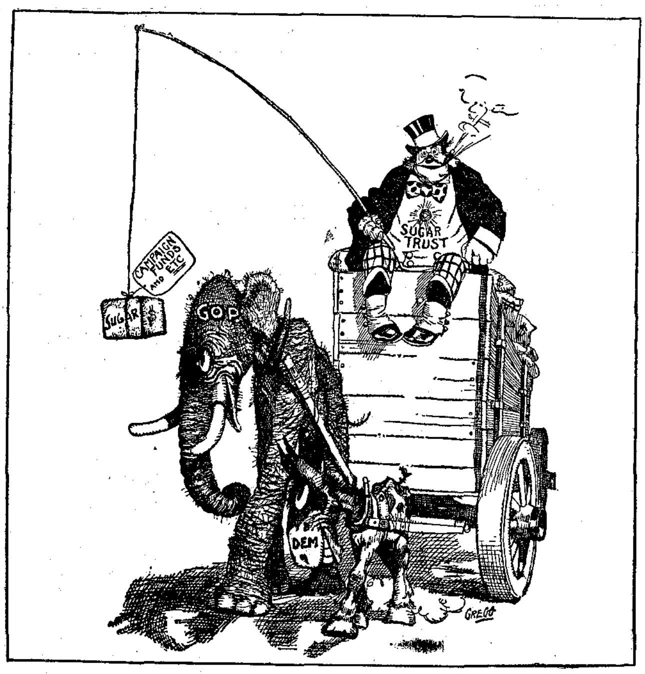
less trouble, has the trust been able to keep the sugar schedule satisfactory to itself in the Dingley and the later Payne-Aldrich tariff revisions?

"Perhaps an adequate explanation is to be found in the admitted fact that the trust has been or used to be a regular and generous contributor to party campaign funds. It is matter for Congressional investigation what the contributions amounted to and where they were placed. But this is probably not the whole explanation. Gossip in financial and political circles has long fed upon a strong suspicion that the trust brought more direct influence to bear upon Congressmen, as through their admission to profitable speculations in the stock of the trust or in other stocks whose prices it could affect one way or the other. Here is further matter for a Congressional investigation."



THEY WORK EITHER SINGLE OR DOUBLE.
—Gregg in the New York *American*.

The indictments already found by the Federal Grand Jury have not yet reached either the mighty officials in the American Sugar Refining Company or the higher officials in the Government service who, according to the New York *American* (Ind.), are really responsible for the trust's crimes against the people. This paper joins with many others in demanding a Congressional investigation of the whole matter; and it goes on to say:

"Cleveland and McKinley and Harrison are not here to defend themselves, but the lion-hunter had best speed his return to his country if he would like to keep 'clean as a hound's tooth' the record of his Administration.

"There is no charge of complicity against the living ex-President. There are a dozen explanations that may relieve him of the reflection left by the astonishing attitude of the Treasury Department of his Administration. But the Roosevelt men would wish to hear from the lips of their leader himself the satisfying evidence that he had no part or sympathy with the thieves and brigands of the Sugar Trust."

It will be remembered that some of the sugar iniquities were laid before President Roosevelt by George H. Earle, Jr., at that time engaged in personal litigation with the trust, and were declared inadequate as a basis of prosecution by Attorney-General Bonaparte. In the same year, 1906, Mr. Roosevelt appointed Richard Parr, now a deputy surveyor of the Port of New York, a special agent of the Treasury to ferret out the facts of the case. The present prosecutions are said to be based chiefly on the evidence collected by Mr. Parr. We read, moreover, that the Taft Administration is determined to do to the Sugar Trust what the previous Administration failed to do. "President Taft," says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, "has made the prosecution of the Sugar Trust his own affair."

As a matter of comfort and convenience, suggests the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.), Mr. Roosevelt "may find it to his taste to remain in the comparative seclusion of Africa, where the echoes of the sugar scandal may be fainter and less harassing than anywhere within the United States." Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

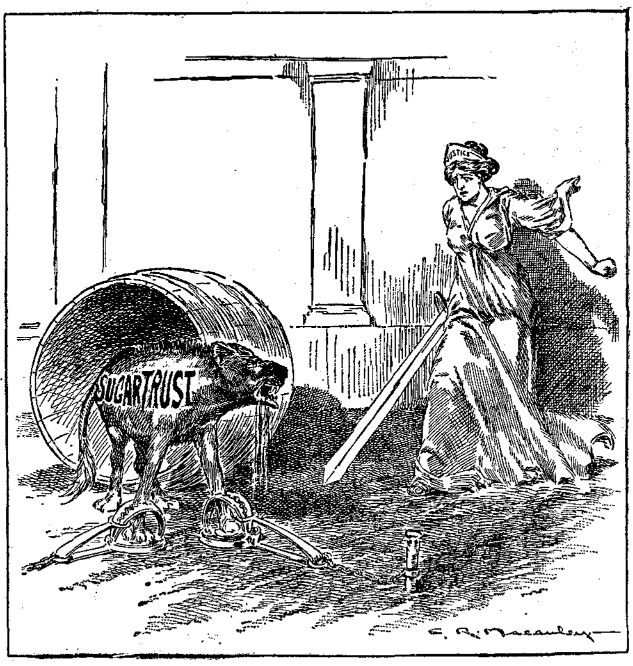
"An amazing thing in connection with the sugar revelation is that so many men now say that they knew all about the frauds. Collectors, appraisers, importers, special agents, and so on are daily coming forward with detailed stories concerning facts thrust on their attention, facts that admitted of but one interpretation.

"There is naive unconsciousness of what this confession of knowledge implies. Former Secretary Shaw estimates that during the time he was the head of the customs service the Government lost $100,000,000 a year from undervaluations and underweighings, yet it does not appear that he made much effort to effect a change. Former Collector Fowler journeyed to Washington primed with information, yet came away without seemingly making any strenuous effort to reach the White House or even his close friend, George B. Cortelyou, then Secretary of the Treasury. Former Appraiser Wakeman had under him a sampler who turned over bribe money, yet practically did nothing toward following up the clue. If we are to credit the present recitals, practically every one, high or low, connected with customs administration was aware of what was going on, and except for perfunctory talk and mild protest was supine.

"During these years Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States, and one is driven to one of three conclusions: First, that the various officers did not actually know as much as they now assert they know; second, that they were themselves countenancing the continuance of corrupt practises; or third, that they had an exceedingly low opinion of President Roosevelt—assumed that he was a monumental hypocrite and secretly protecting practises that he was publicly denouncing. Of the three possible explanations the most charitable to adopt is the first."

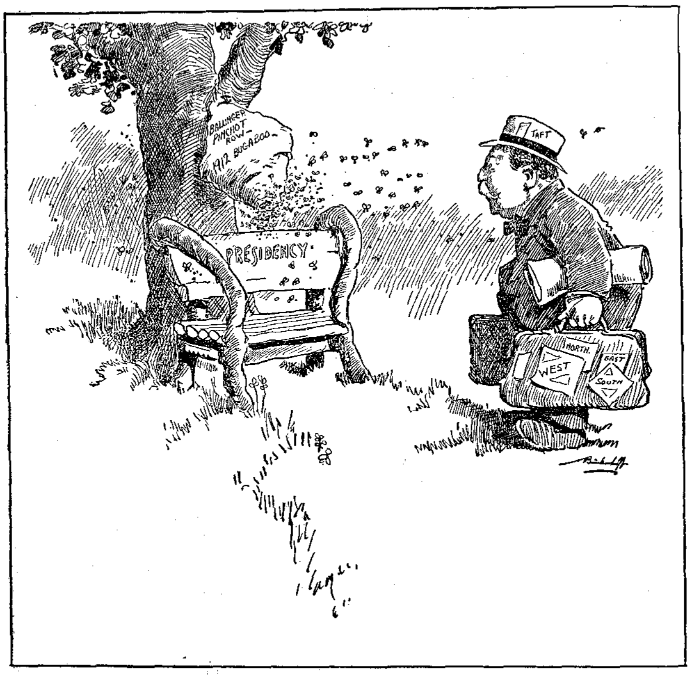
Says *The World* (Ind. Dem.), discussing President Taft's probable attitude toward a Congressional investigation:

"He knows that his Administration is on trial before the country and that its sympathies will be judged largely by its attitude toward this Sugar-Trust scandal. He knows that his Administration has nothing to lose and very much to gain by a complete exposure of the corrupt partnership between the trust and organized politics. The more completely all the facts are dragged into light, the stronger Mr. Taft will be before the country. It is not conceivable that he will surrender this issue to the Democrats or allow his opponents to capitalize it against him."

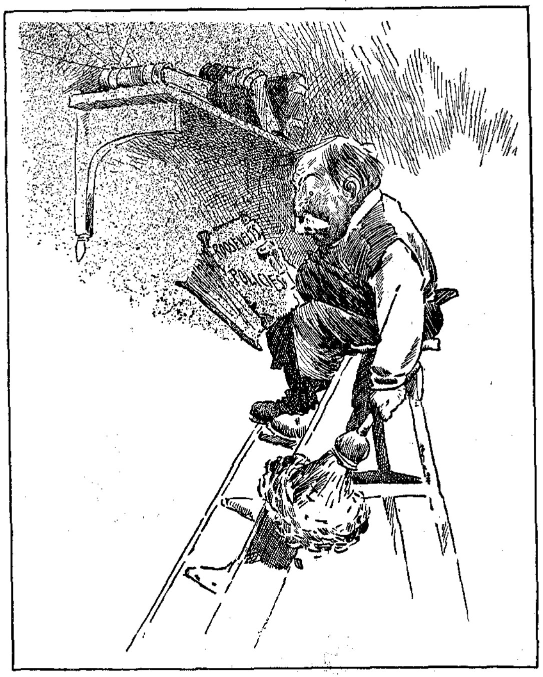


IN THE OPEN AT LAST.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Already under President Taft's Administration there have been wholesale dismissals from the customs service, as many as seventy-



"WOW! WHAT HAVE I GOT INTO?"
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.



TAFT—"Oh, I remember now!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

SOME HOT POINTS FOR MR. TAFT.

three official heads having fallen in that department since March 9. "We are in the midst of the greatest shake-up in the history of the United States Customs Department," says Collector Loeb, "and we are going to keep at it until the service is clean."

SENATOR ALDRICH WOOING THE WEST

THAT Senator Aldrich is trying to cajole the West into giving its assent to a central bank that will dominate the country financially, and make us all the slaves of Standard Oil, is the view taken by hostile papers as they look at his speaking-trip through the Middle West. The prime object of his journey, said a Washington dispatch when he started, was "to endeavor to allay the bitter feeling of hostility which exists against him and all his works" in this disaffected region, and "to dispel a prevailing impression that Mr. Aldrich is the incarnate money-devil with cloven foot, a forked tail, and horned like a very Mephistopheles." For eleven days, from November 5 to 16, the Senator ranged through the upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake region, speaking at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Detroit. "I go to learn, rather than to teach," he said, "or, rather, I should say, to cultivate a friendly relationship." This was the spirit of his speeches, but it early became evident from them that he and the Monetary Commission, of which he is chairman, look with considerable favor upon the scheme of a central bank, surrounded with such safeguards, however, as shall prevent the evils predicted for such an institution. It also came out that the Commission will not have its report ready before December of next year, and this delay, with the long discussion certain before any action is taken, is thought likely to postpone any financial reform to 1911 or 1912.

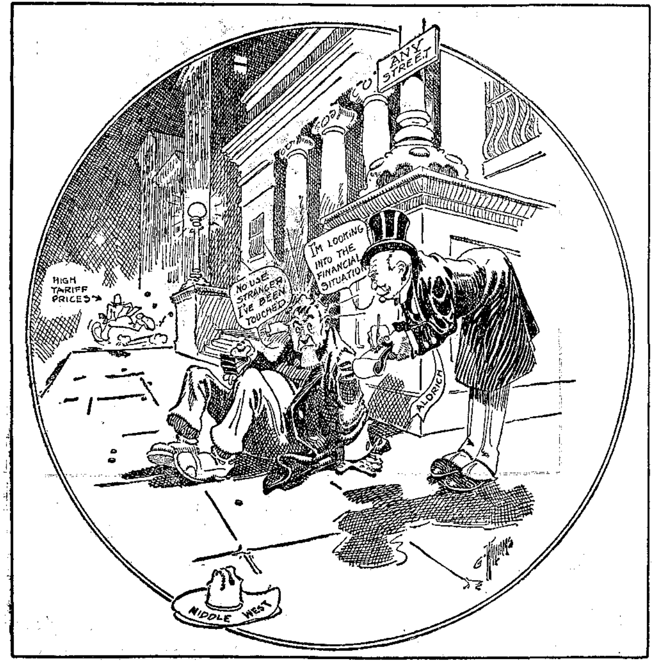
The opposition to the Senator centers mainly upon the central-bank scheme. Such a bank "can hardly be kept from the financial control of a few Eastern centers or from the political control of the dominant party," asserts the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.), while the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) is even more specific and avers that "Mr. Aldrich knows and every man with any acquaintance with financial affairs must be aware that no central bank could possibly be established that would not be controlled by Standard-Oil influences." "A large proportion of the people feel suspicious of Mr. Aldrich," notes the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), for they recall his tariff record. "Can they trust him in this other matter of financial reform?" it asks. "He will have hard work," remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), to persuade the people of the Middle West "that his backers are noble philanthropists," and the Sioux City (Ia.) *Tribune* (Ind.) even thinks that "his appearance of deference to the people is more in seeming than in fact." "Having written a tariff law that pours money into their pockets while they sleep, Mr. Aldrich wishes to give 'the interests' control of the currency," says the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* (Dem.). Any measure coming from his hands "will be viewed with suspicion for reasons too well known to enumerate," observes the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). "His record is against him," and "his affiliations preclude all hope that the West can ever expect fair play at his hands," is the view of the Chicago *Journal* (Rep.), which puts it more strongly in another editorial:

> "No sane man but knows that a central-bank scheme formulated by Senator Aldrich will have for its sole purpose easy concentration of bank deposits from all over the country in whatever fashion renders them most accessible to the Wall-Street gamblers who are his friends and employers. Such a bank will not be a bank for protection, but a pathway to plunder."

A number of important papers, however, indorse the Senator's cause. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) rebukes the editors who condemn Mr. Aldrich's plans because they dislike him personally, and it remarks incisively that "on the currency question people should think with their brains instead of their prejudices." "The talk in some newspapers and by many politicians that the East aims to oppress the West industrially and financially" is condemned by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) as being "incited by ignorance or demagogy." Senator Aldrich's visit "has greatly clarified the situation for the Northwest," asserts the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), which adds that no one who heard him speak in that city "could fail to be convinced that he spoke both as a patriot and as a practical man of affairs." The Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.) declares the Senator "is performing an initial task in a much-needed campaign of education for which every intelligent citizen should be grateful." Similarly favorable comment is heard from the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), and the San Francisco

Chronicle (Rep.). The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) says in the Senator's defense:

"In this particular matter, no less than in the '16-to-1' agitation, the interest of the business community, whose spokesman the Rhode-Island Senator is esteemed to be, is the interest of all. Nobody stands to win, everybody stands to lose, in the adoption of a banking- and currency-system that does not safeguard the banker, the manufacturer, and the wage-earner from the fluctuations of credit and the disaster of panic."


ANY STREET
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NO USE STRANGER I'VE BEEN TOUCHED
I'M LOOKING INTO THE FINANCIAL SITUATION
ALDRICH
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G. Williams

SENATOR ALDRICH ON HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

The wage-earner and the business man are even more vitally interested in the currency question, from a purely material point of view, than is the banker, because they suffer more in time of panic, said Senator Aldrich, in his speech at St. Paul; and at Detroit he declared his belief that these panics "can be avoided by the adoption of a proper financial system, a proper organization of credit." Far from framing a plan to suit Wall Street, the Commission will consider the whole country. He said at St. Louis:

"Our system must be one which will satisfy the people of New England, the agriculturists of the Mississippi Valley, the miners of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, and the merchants of all sections. Surely the task before us is one of gigantic proportions, and the result of our efforts, good or bad, must depend not alone upon our own wisdom, but upon the assembled good judgment of the leading banking and commercial men of the entire nation."

After summarizing the good features of the central-bank scheme as it works in European countries and telling of the unanimity of thoughtful opinion in its favor, the Senator went on to specify, in his Chicago speech, "certain matters and provisions that must be guarded against or eliminated from any possible scheme" that may be adopted in this country. Some interpret this as a statement of the precautions that would be taken to fit the central-bank plan to American conditions. He said:

"First—It would be impossible to establish any credit organization that would interfere with or control existing banks, or whose resources or credit could be used for speculative purposes; or that could possibly be dominated by the financial men or institutions in one section of the country. We have many financial centers of varying importance in the United States between which natural rivalries exist; and whatever form our organization might take, it is necessary to guard against giving to one banking-community any advantage over another. . . . . . .

"Second—It is of equal, if not greater, importance that any plan which should be agreed upon should not have, or be likely to acquire, any partizan or political character or bias. I know how difficult it is in a country like ours, with a government by parties, to keep subjects of governmental policy free from the suspicion of partizanship. It is not necessary that I should recall to you the number of monetary problems whose solution has been hopelessly delayed by being dragged into the political arena. Let us hope that the American people have become more sensible and that the bad precedents which have been established in this respect in the past may have been forgotten. There is nothing in existing conditions that should give to these precedents any value. . . . . . .

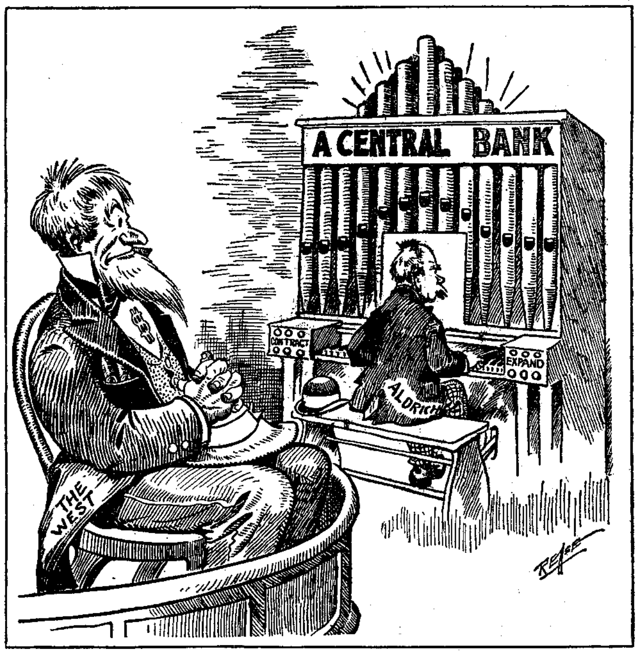
"I have too much confidence in the inherent good judgment and intelligence of our countrymen to believe that the dead political issues of three-quarters of a century ago could be revived, or that the ghost of Andrew Jackson could be summoned to prevent a consummation which would be advantageous to all."

LYNCHINGS CONDONED IN CAIRO

"THE most sickening and alarming manifestation of barbarism and savagery that ever occurred in a civilized country," is a Southern paper's characterization of the double lynching recently perpetrated by 10,000 citizens of Cairo, Ill. In this mob were 500 women, some of whom took an active and leading part in the frenzied proceedings. One of the victims was a negro accused of assaulting and killing a white girl, the other a white man awaiting trial for wife-murder. The negro's turn came first, and his execution developed into an orgy of blood-lust which has drawn exclamations of horror from the press of the whole country. How surpass in deviltry and bloodthirstiness, asks the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, the hanging, shooting, and burning of the victim, the parading of his head on a pole, the distributing among the crowd of pieces of his heart, and fragments of the blood soaked rope, as souvenirs? Yet on the following Sunday, from half a dozen pulpits in Cairo, the lynchings were condoned as a natural outbreak against the failure of the law of the State to punish crime, the ministers declaring, according to dispatches, that in the long run the mob's crime was "likely to prove a blessing in disguise." One Protestant Episcopal clergyman is quoted as saying:

"Cairo stands disgraced before the world, but the disgrace is not merely in the lynchings. The real disgrace lies in the fact that the city has allowed lawless elements to control civic affairs. . . . This defiance of law and order made the lynchings necessary for the infliction of justice."

The Bulletin, Cairo's leading newspaper, says the lynchings



THE WEST—"The organ might be all right, but I don't like the organizer." —Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

were "the logical result of years of police misgovernment and rank miscarriage of justice in the courts." To the Mayor of Cairo is attributed comment in much the same vein:

"The entire community was worked up to such a pitch that no other termination was possible. I believe that the majority of the citizens are pleased at the turn of affairs, and while they deplore the disgrace of the city and State, they believe that the result will be salutary.

WHERE THE NEGRO'S BODY WAS BURNED.

On November 11, the night of Cairo's double lynching, a negro was hanged and shot in the city's principal street, and his body dragged by a rope to the spot marked X, where it was burned. The alley into which a group of women and children are gazing is where the body of his victim was found.

"There has not been an official execution in Cairo for ten or fifteen years, and yet the city has had its share of murders. Juries have failed to convict in homicide cases, or have convicted only for minor degrees, and it has been possible for murderers to escape. In fact, murder in Cairo has, I regret to say, been tolerably safe.

"The feeling against crime that has so long been suppress has found vent, and I believe Cairo will be peaceful and law-abiding hereafter."

The attitude of Cairo's ministers is regarded with surprize by the outside press, both North and South. Says the Chattanooga *Times:*

"Even if it were true that lawlessness had been prevailing, that vice and crime were running unwhipt, it was not justified that the people should add to their offense of indolent indifference to civic duties the crime of murder. Men who can be awakened to a sense of their accountability only by the commission of felonies had better remain unconsciously tolerant of the lesser sins and wickedness that thrive in their midst.

"The trouble with Cairo was not that it had relatively more criminals and more lawlessness than other of its neighbors, but that its better classes have permitted themselves to live in a sort of 'fool's paradise,' when they should have been busy attending to their civic duties and selecting men for office who would enforce the law. It is a dangerous enterprise always, and in any kind of mitigating circumstances, when the pulpit justifies or even palliates a crime."

And the New York *World* remarks:

"If a murder can be extenuated by the pulpit on the ground of its efficacy in awakening the civic conscience, by the same argument arson, burglary, and highway robbery have similar good uses in less degree. Apparently New York has not been sufficiently appreciative of the moral asset it has in its murderers, its gangs, and its grafters."

It seems to the Richmond (Va.) *News-Leader* that the "lynching zone" is moving from the South northward and westward with the negro:

"Statistics will show, we think, that such crimes are diminishing in the South and increasing in the Northern States with the movement of the negro toward and through them. It may be that the South is being rid of the bad element of negroes and retaining the steady, industrious, and ambitious who are peaceful and law-abiding. It is a plausible theory that the South is holding the best while the restless, the wandering, and the politically inclined and the irresponsible of both sexes go to the North."

The same paper points out that Cairo is a "border town," being just across the river from Kentucky, and that, like Springfield and Danville in the same State of Illinois, "it is a city of refuge for the vicious and trifling negroes of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana." Moreover, as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* explains, Cairo has naturally a considerable floating population, being both a railroad and a steamboat center, and located at the junction of two great rivers and three great States. A Cairo dispatch to the Washington *Post* describes the lynching of the negro, James, as follows:

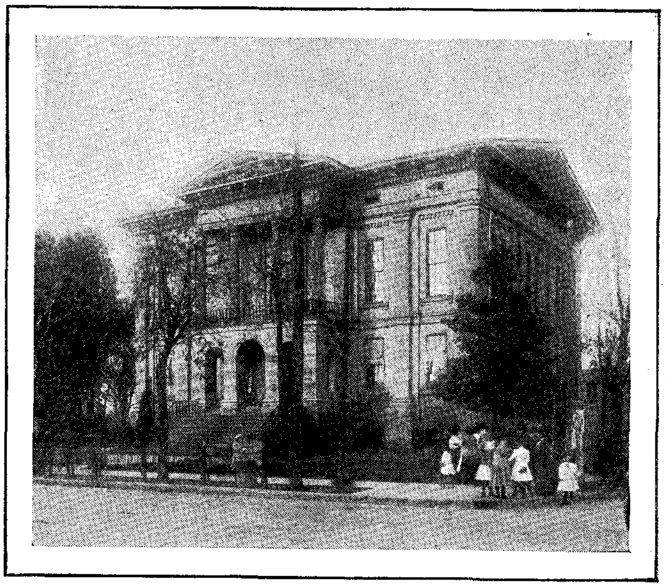
"James was strung up to the public arch. The rope broke. Then at least 500 shots were poured into his body. He made a partial confession and implicated another negro, Arthur Alexander, for whom the mob is searching. The lynching took place in the most prominent square of the city in the presence of at least 10,000 persons.

"Women present were the first to pull the rope. When it broke the frenzy of the mob was uncontrollable, and they fired volley after volley into James's body, shooting him to pieces. The mob then dragged the body over the streets for more than a mile to the alley where the murder was committed, and burned it."

The mob then broke into the jail where its other chosen victim was confined and dragged him to the nearest telegraph pole. Says the dispatch already quoted:

"The mob gave Salzner a chance to confess after the rope was around his neck, but he only mumbled that his sisters had killed his wife.

"The mob became furious at this, and hardly gave him a chance to pray. A short religious service was held, after which he was strung up. He wept and begged for his life.



THE CAIRO COURT-HOUSE AND COUNTY JAIL.

On the same night that it lynched the negro a mob broke into this building and hanged a white prisoner awaiting trial for wife-murder. Another prisoner sought by the mob was spirited away through a back exit by the authorities.

"A stranger stept forward and said he believed Salzner was innocent, whereupon the mob fell upon him, kicked him, and knocked him down. He was made to beg for mercy, and announced in a loud voice that Salzner should be lynched."

THE STANDARD-OIL DECISION

MINGLED jubilation and cynicism greet the preliminary victory of the Government in its suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company as an illegal combination in restraint of trade. Thus while Attorney-General Wickersham declares this decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to be "one of the most important ever rendered in this country," and while the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) hails it as "a brilliant victory won against the most powerful industrial combination known to civilization" and as a vindication of the Sherman Antitrust Law, others are heard to predict that the decision, even if upheld by the Supreme Court, will yield next to nothing in practical results. "It leaves the structure of Standard-Oil extortion unshaken and unthreatened," asserts the New York *Press* (Rep.), which points to the fact that the announcement of this apparently drastic decision had very little effect on Standard-Oil stock on the curb. The same paper goes on to say:

> "If President Taft and his attorney-general wish to succeed where President Roosevelt's Administration failed they will give us no cant about the 'victory' won in the Circuit Court. They will take the proofs of crime against Standard-Oil conspirators into court and send the 'really responsible' men to prison.

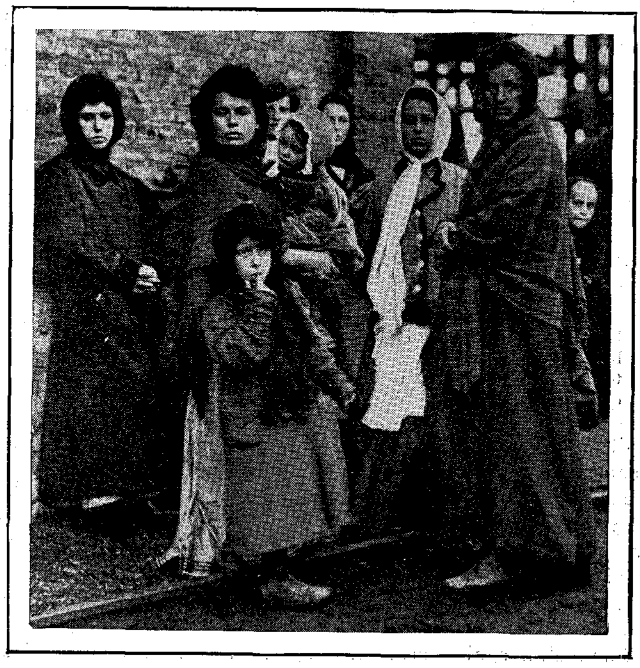
In the opinion of the New York *Times* (Ind.), on the other hand, the decision serves only to call attention once more to the faults of the present Antitrust Law, which that paper regards as altogether too sweeping in its inhibitions.

This suit was begun three years ago in St. Louis under the direction of Attorney-General Moody. Its object was to enjoin John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Henry H. Rogers (since dead), John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Charles M. Pratt, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and about seventy subsidiary corporations from maintaining a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade, to monopolize interstate and international commerce. Testimony was taken in a number of cities, including New York, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, and is said to fill twenty-one volumes. The final argument took place in St. Louis last spring, and the decision was given out last week with an elaborate opinion prepared by Judge W. H. Sanborn, of St. Paul. The other three judges concurred, making the decision unanimous. Judge Sanborn's opinion states that when the seven individual defendants and their associates in 1899 "caused the majority of the stock of the nineteen corporations to be transferred to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in exchange for its stock, so that the latter company thereby acquired the legal title to a majority of the stock of each of the nineteen companies, the control of these companies and of all the companies which they controlled and the power to fix the rates of transportation, the purchase and selling prices of petroleum and its products which all these corporations should pay and receive in the conduct of their business in commerce among the States and with foreign nations," the transaction "constituted a combination and conspiracy in restraint of, and to monopolize, commerce, among the States and with foreign nations in violation of sections 1 and 2 of the Antitrust Act of July 2, 1890, and the Government is entitled to an injunction against the further continuance and operation thereof." The court's decree says in part:

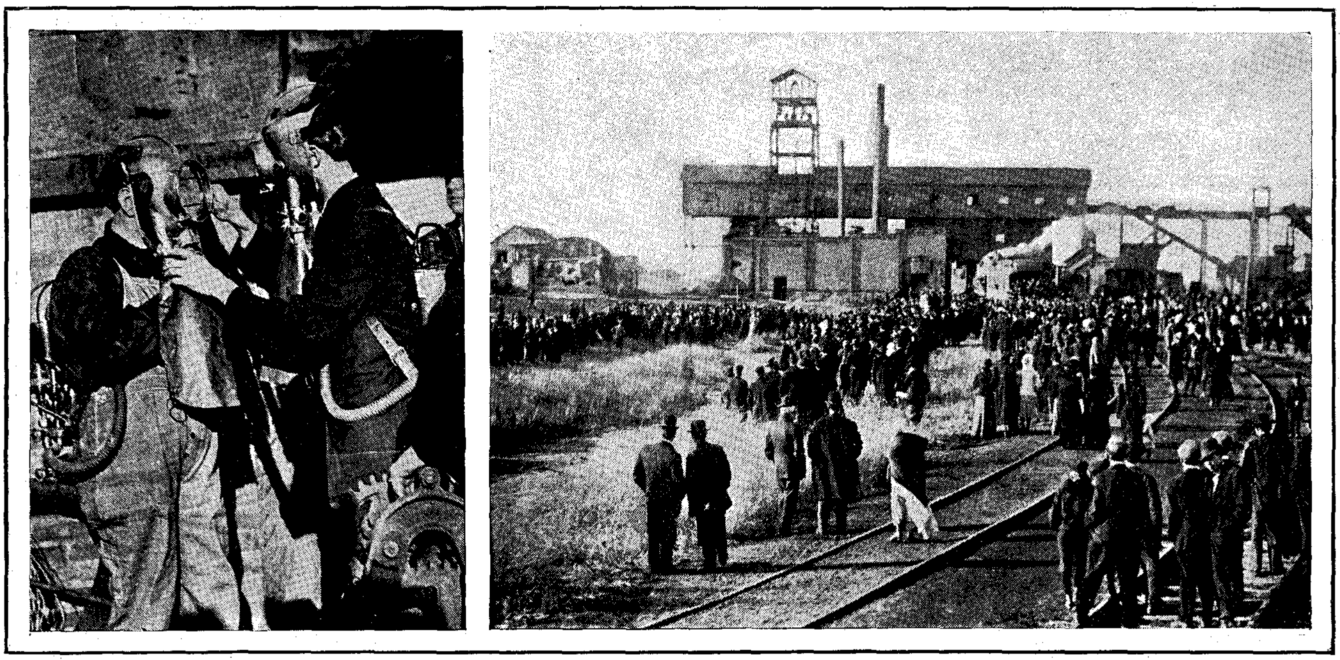
> "That the Standard Company, its directors, officers, agents, servants, and employees are enjoined and prohibited from voting any of the stock in any of the subsidiary companies named in Section 2 of this decree, and from exercising or attempting to exercise any control, direction, supervision, or influence over the acts of these subsidiary companies by virtue of its holding of their stock.
>
> "And these subsidiary companies . . . are enjoined and prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends to the Standard Company on account of any of the stock of these subsidiary companies held by the Standard Company and from permitting the latter company to vote any stock in, or to . . . exercise any control over . . . said companies by virtue of such stock, or by virtue of the power over such subsidiary corporations acquired by means of the illegal combination. But the defendants are not prohibited by this decree from distributing ratably to the shareholders of the principal company the shares to which they are equitably entitled in the stocks of the defendant corporations that are parties to the combination. . . . . . .
>
> "The defendants named in section 2 of this decree are enjoined and prohibited, until the discontinuance of the operation of the illegal combination, from engaging or continuing in commerce among the States or in the Territories of the United States."

THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER

THAT, in this day of marvelous achievement in science and in scientific devices lessening the risk of various hazardous occupations, two hundred or more men and boys "must perish in a burning mine only a few hundred feet from the earth's placid exterior, the open fields, and the light of day," is, according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, simply the grim "irony of circumstance." While this paper finds indications of "slovenly management," the press in general do not place the blame upon any neglect on the part of the company operating the mine, but rather upon the carelessness of some workman who perished with his fellows. The catastrophe of November 13, in the mine of the St. Paul Coal Company at Cherry, Ill., will rank among the greatest mining-disasters of modern times, while the final rescue of 20 survivors after seven days' imprisonment in a remote section of the mine adds a dramatic touch to the horror of this event. Such horrors, says the Baltimore *American*, "constitute a blemish on modern civilization," and the statement vouched for by the Indianapolis *News* that "between 1900 and 1908 23,539 men were reported killed in American mines," lends force to the assertion of the New Haven *Palladium* that "it is a shame that our own country, with all its great minds and its men of fabulous wealth, can not apply its genius to finding a remedy for the terrible human slaughter in the mines." Similar statements are made by the Washington *Times*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and the Buffalo *Times*, while the St. Paul *Dispatch* asks if such things must be deemed unavoidable. This question has an affirmative answer from the St. Louis *Republic*, which puts the labor and peril of the coal-miner "among the things fundamental to the portentous thing we call modern civilization, with its sooty



WIDOWS AND ORPHANS WAITING FOR NEWS FROM THE PIT.



PREPARING FOR RESCUE WORK.

WAITING AT THE MINE'S MOUTH.

SCENES AT CHERRY.

palaces and roaring workshops," for "a coal-mine is a tinder-box anyhow, with its coal, its dust, its grease, and its masses of timber." The Washington *Star* also finds that the coal-mining business is bound to be extremely hazardous:

> "The operations are conducted over a large area underground in the dark with the most complex system of thoroughfares and byways. Direct and continuous supervision over the workings is difficult, in some cases impossible. Trust must be placed in the working gang and in individual miners for the observance of the rules necessary to safeguard life. But sometimes the management reduces the supervisory force to the point where danger is multiplied unnecessarily by the lack of a steady, ceaseless inspection necessary to maintain discipline and to give force to rules.
>
> "The workers in the mines grow careless. Knowing full well the dangerous nature of their occupation and the peril of their surroundings; they become indifferent and take risks."

There seems to have been carelessness of this sort at Cherry, where the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* notes a "succession of blundering accidents," which it sums up as follows:

> "The coal is mined at a great distance underground. The main and air shafts both descend to the lower level, a depth of 500 feet. Six bales of hay, on a car *en route* to the stables on the 380-foot level, where the mine mules were housed, were ignited by the lamp of a workman who carelessly brushed too near. Then there was a panic. The draft caused by the fan at the top of the airshaft caused a powerful current of air to blow down the main shaft. To this shaft, the driver, in confusion, hurried the blazing hay, where it blazed more fiercely than ever, setting fire to the planking of the mine. Moreover, the suffocating smoke was carried by the draft down to the 500-foot level at the bottom of the main shaft. Near the shaft collected as many of the hundreds of men in the mine as could make their way through the galleries. The cage was drawn up many times full of miners. Then there was a signal from below to reverse the fan, which was done, unhappily, for it caused a draft that cut off the escape of those who had started to climb the ladder from the lower to the upper level. A rescue party of ten men went down, and four loads of men were brought up to the surface. After the fifth descent the engineer in charge of the hoisting-apparatus received no signal from below to draw up the car. Contrary to the implorings of those at the surface, he waited, saying that to draw up before all were ready might cause the death of some of the men at the bottom of the shaft. Finally, when he changed his mind and drew up the cage it was found to contain ten dead bodies, blackened by flames. Soon after the hose at the surface was brought into use in pumping water into the shaft the water-supply gave out, and a long wait was necessitated while water was brought from a distance."

There is hardly an exception in the press of the country to the opinion voiced by the New York *Tribune* that "the disaster was primarily due to individual carelessness," the Kansas City *Journal* saying:

> "For once in the history of mine disasters there does not appear to be any evidence that the mine company was remotely responsible for the accident. Every precaution had been taken except the impossible one against reckless playing with death on the part of the men themselves."

The "magnificent heroism of the twelve rescuers who deliberately went to their deaths in the fiery mine in an effort to save their imprisoned fellows" is looked upon by the New York *Evening Post* as a kind of courage "infinitely superior to any other." This was "heroism at its highest," for these men, as the New York *Times* puts it, "went down into the dark and the stifling smoke, intoxicated by no excitement of battle and far beyond the sound of cheers."

The New York *American* thinks that this terrible event ought not to pass "without leaving its mark upon the laws of the land," and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* hints that government control might reduce the number of mine horrors. Not content with demanding an "unsparing and comprehensive" investigation, the Milwaukee *Free Press* discovers in such disasters as this the "most potent arguments in behalf of laws compelling greater provisions for safety in dangerous industries and some form of industrial insurance that will meet the needs of unavoidable accidents."

A NEGRO'S LEGAL VICTORY IN THE SOUTH—A recent decision of the Mississippi Supreme Court is hailed by the New Orleans *Southwestern Christian Advocate* (Afro-American) as showing "in the first place, what one lone negro may do with right on his side," and "in the second place, that Southern men can be fair." The paper mentioned outlines the case briefly as follows:

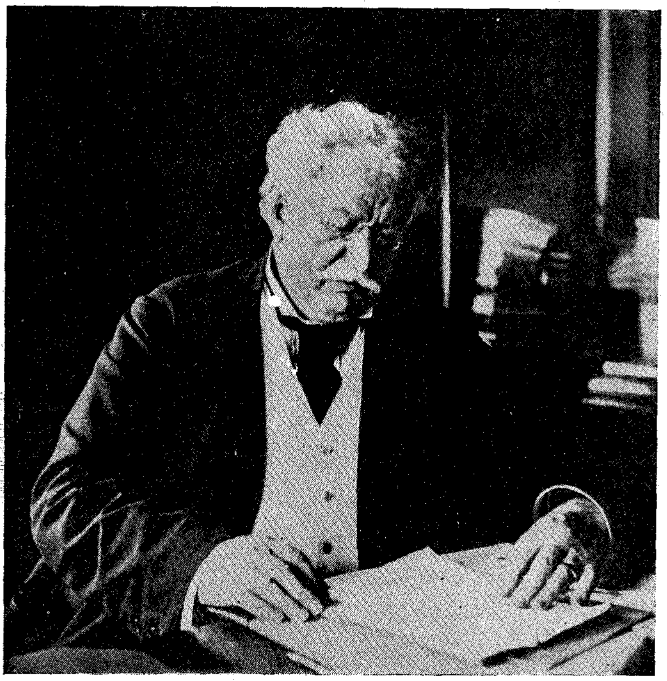
> "Some time ago the Mississippi legislature passed a law which provided for the levying of a tax for the establishment of agricultural schools for whites. While the tax was by legislative enactment and was levied upon colored and white property alike, the schools were to be limited to the whites, manifestly a discrimination. One Jasper County negro saw that this legislation was unfair, and he had the manhood to state his conviction. He went further. He placed his contention before the Chancery Court and the Chancery Court upheld the contention of the negro and declared the legislation unconstitutional. The supporters of the law

appealed from the decision of the Chancery Court to the Supreme Court. The negro held on and his plea was made before the greatest tribunal of Mississippi, the Supreme Court, and this body of eminent jurists, several of whom were appointed by Governor Vardaman, took the side of the negro and the lower court and declared the law unconstitutional."

"The upward path of the negro," the same paper goes on to say, "is necessarily one of contention, and when he is sure he is right, he should go ahead."

MONOPOLIZING COMMUNICATION

MANY observers see in the purchase last week of the Gould interests in the Western Union Telegraph Company by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company the beginning, if not the consummation, of a gigantic "Communication Trust."



HEAD OF THE GREATEST PUBLIC-SERVICE CORPORATION IN THE WORLD.

Theodore N. Vail is President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which last week acquired a controlling interest in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

By this transaction about $28,000,000 of the $100,000,000 of Western Union stock outstanding changed hands, and owing to the wide distribution of the remainder this amount is said to carry control. "The new fact of the world of business," says the New York *Evening Mail*, "is that there is now practically one ownership of the nation's system of telegraph and telephone communication." Altho the avowed purpose of this move is betterment of service and economy of operation, it involves possibilities of conflict with the Federal Antitrust Law and of oppression to the public, which are said to be engaging the attention of the Department of Justice. Says a Washington dispatch in the New York *Tribune*:

> "Because of the numerous complaints from different sections of the country that the telephone companies were violating the Sherman Law by absorbing the smaller companies and establishing monopolies, the Senate a year ago instructed the Department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation into the conduct of all telephone and telegraph companies doing an interstate business. The Bureau of Corporations undertook the work and has collected a large number of data, which will be presented to Congress in a preliminary report early in the coming session.
>
> "If the attorney-general feels that proceedings against the merged companies are justified he will doubtless call on the Bureau of Corporations for its data, so that a great amount of labor on the part of his agents will be saved.
>
> "The belief was exprest at the department that the latest combination includes not only the Western Union and the American Telegraph and Telephone companies, but the Postal Company as well."

The latter suggestion is flatly denied by President Clarence H. Mackay, of the Postal Telegraph Company and allied companies, but it is admitted that the Postal owns a $10,000,000 interest in the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. President Theodore N. Vail, of the latter company, is no less emphatic in his denial. "Notwithstanding these denials," says a Boston dispatch, "the belief still persists that ultimately the two concerns will be merged with the Mackay companies."

Mr. Vail says that one result of this company's purchase of a controlling interest in the Western Union is that "every man who has a telephone in his house or office has also what amounts to a telegraph wire," since he can "call up the telegraph office by telephone and give his message, which will be sent by telegraph and delivered by telephone, thus eliminating the waste of time for messenger service at both ends." In the second place, he says, the public will be benefited by economy, since by a new invention a telephone message and a telegram may be passed over one wire at the same time.

By itself, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the fact that the dominating corporation which controls a great part of the telephone system of the country has secured a commanding ownership in the chief telegraph system ought not to be an occasion of anxiety. But it adds that the suggested possibility of further consolidations in the means of communication "excites concern."

As to the possibility of opposing the present so-called merger on legal grounds the same paper says:

> "No actual consolidation has taken place or is yet announced, and the combination of two lines of business under one control may not be subject to the same inhibition that would apply to the combination of two companies engaged in the same business. The managers of the operation, in other words, may be assumed to be proceeding with conscious regard for any obstacles that may threaten from the Antitrust Law or the Interstate Commerce Law or from the various State statutes."

Says the Washington *Times*:

> "If the managers of the enterprise are to undertake a project in watering stocks they will without doubt find themselves confronting a hostile public sentiment such as has never before opposed itself to a like enterprise. The country has come to understand, as never before, what is meant by inflation of capital. It understands the advantages of consolidation, unification, elimination of duplicated service and expenses; but it wants some of the benefits of those improvements to go to the public, and not all of them to be crystallized into dividends on increased capital. That is the simplest statement of the public interest in the matter."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE seems to be a lot of unemployed veracity in politics still.—*Washington Post.*

ALASKA is being touted as the dairying-country of the future. Ice cream?—*Cleveland Leader.*

PERHAPS the Sugar Trust hopes justice will use a pair of the old custom-house scales.—*Washington Post.*

PEARY is entitled to the credit of having discovered the Geographic Society anyhow.—*Cleveland Leader.*

JUST to show its democratic spirit the Sugar Trust condescends to treat with the United States Government as an equal.—*Chicago News.*

THE public might forgive the ease with which divorce is effected among millionaires, but the secrecy—never.—*New York Evening Post.*

AFTER 13,000 miles of dinners, it is not strange that President Taft comes out in favor of a national board of health.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF, as Shakespeare says, "Sweet are the uses of adversity," the Sugar Trust ought to be able to turn its present predicament into cash.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Duke of the Abruzzi deserves credit for the arctic travel and mountain-climbing he has accomplished without precipitating any controversies.—*Washington Star.*

IN the matter of "levitations" and other forms of dispensing with the law of gravitation, Eusapia's table is far behind the Sugar Trust's scales.—*New York Evening Post.*

AMERICA NOT A CATSPAW FOR ENGLAND

AN English writer gives us a sad article on America's coldness for Britain under the title, "The End of a Dream." The British have been dreaming, it appears, that they have a tacit ally in the United States, and the dream's end is an awakening to the fact that they have not. It will be remembered that during our war with Spain an enthusiastic Briton jumped to his feet on the floor of the House of Commons and proposed that Great Britain lend us her Navy. The loan was quite unnecessary, but the speaker voiced the feeling of many of his countrymen, and from that time on the friendly spirit for this country has grown until a few years ago the British Government withdrew their war-ships from Canadian and West Indian waters on the theory that Britain has nobody to fear in this hemisphere. During the present British panic at the German dreadnoughts more than one British speaker has referred to America as a Power sure to come to Britain's rescue if needed, but there has been a noticeable lack of response to this sentiment from America.

The present article on the end of the dream, which appears in the London *Fortnightly Review*, is inspired by just such a lack of response to a recent "exuberant speech" by Lord Charles Beresford before the Pilgrims' Club, during his visit to this country. In this speech the British Admiral broached the proposal of an armed Anglo-American alliance as "the best guaranty of the world's peace." A Briton would expect the American press to hail the proposal with enthusiasm, but in the next morning's papers "the appeal fell flat," and it was treated with "coldness," "much ridicule," and "considerable hostility." This writer believes that in the sentiments with which a large majority of Americans regard England there is "not a tinge of definite sympathy, and not a trace of decided preference." On this point he enlarges as follows:

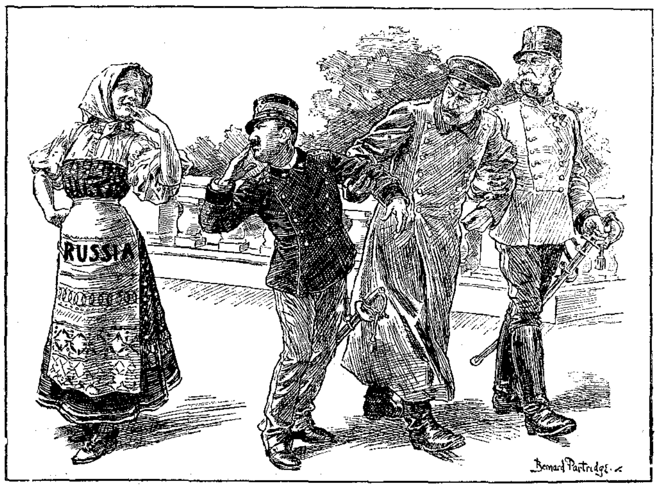
"There is a large friendly minority in the United States; there is another but hostile minority as large and perhaps larger; there is a third element which is neutral or fluctuating in its sentiments upon the Anglo-American question, but is probably more affected by the hostile press than by friendly opinion. If we examine this issue with realism we shall see at once how easy it is to misrepresent present appeals for Anglo-American friendship. Do we expect America to help us in maintaining British naval supremacy upon terms of reduced cost and limited liability? Such favorable conditions of national existence are no longer granted by fate to mortals. Whatever action or neutrality may be preferred by the United States will be dictated, not by good feeling or otherwise, but by considerations of what is called good business. And, above all, let us be certain of this fundamental principle—that American money will be spent and American efforts made for American account. Without the slightest disturbance of the good-will with which we ourselves regard the United States, let us cast off once for all the pernicious and futile dream that the Republic will ever be induced to play for sentimental reasons and for our benefit the part of 'a brilliant second.' In that direction we have at present just nothing to expect; and the more we realize the whole severity and significance of that strengthening thought, the better it will be."

It is natural to ask what part America would play in case of a struggle between England and Germany. If any Englishman has any idea of "the maintenance of British supremacy at American expense," he must learn to consider that "it is an idea which will continue to leave the majority of the American people perfectly cold." America's alliance with England in war, if ever it comes about, must be an advantageous alliance and the advantage of it, if it should ever exist, can be discovered only by the Americans themselves. *The Fortnightly* continues in its strain of judicial cold-bloodedness in these words:

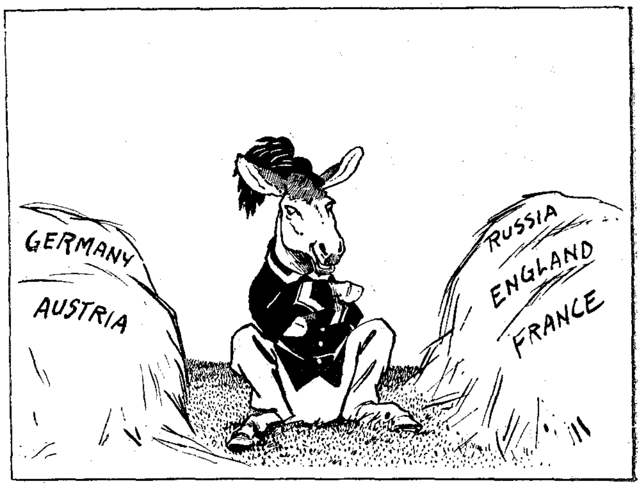
"American hostility to England is less than it was before the Cuban war. But the force of positive friendship for this country is also less. In the last few years there has come about a reaction in Germany's favor almost as strong as the opposite reaction against Japan. Berlin has not quite, as it once rather prematurely hoped, won everything at Washington, but the Wilhelmstrasse has reason to be proud of its successes. But there are signs of another movement. The closest students of affairs across the Atlantic are beginning to understand what the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg alliance means. They perceive that it represents an armed combination with which nothing else in the world can compare. Americans realize that if Germany ever won the mastery of the sea, it might not be so easy for either English-speaking Power to get it back. The Monroe Doctrine and the security of the Panama Canal might prove to be worth just nothing if the immense military resources of the German Empire once secured full maritime mobility. The United States would have its naval strength divided between two oceans. German naval strength would be concentrated in one. The possible consequences need not be pointed out. It is essential that Americans should be left to think out the matter for themselves, and that responsible persons in this country should make no attempt to prejudice the process of reflection."

Recent changes in European high politics may, however, possibly react on American opinion, we are told, and the writer concludes in a somewhat less pessimistic vein. He tells us that America, in any case, will be no nation's catspaw:

"If there is no cause for complacent optimism, there is as little for morbid fear that Washington statesmanship will be made the



A SUDDEN DETACHMENT.
—*Punch* (London).



ITALY HESITATES BETWEEN THE TWO HAYCOCKS.
—*Amsterdammer*.

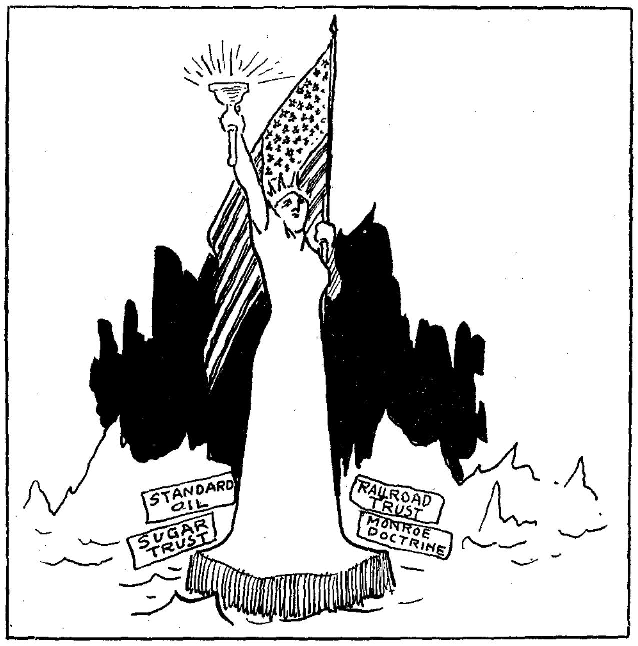
ITALY'S INDECISION.

catspaw of German projects. The quadruple *entente*, completed by the Czar's visit to King Victor at Racconigi, will not be without its effect in deciding which way the balance of sympathies in the United States shall gradually incline. American intentions in this controversy will ripen, but they will not ripen in a hurry; and they will be determined by the general American view of American interests, and by nothing else."

HOW THE ENGLISH RICH USE THE LAND—Mr. G. K. Chesterton has inveighed against the ducal landlords of England as "enemies to property," because the land which should be apportioned, even by "confiscation," among the small farmers, is given away to deer and game birds. The amount of game raised on some of the great estates is ridiculously enormous, says Mr. W. T. Stead in his *Review of Reviews* (London). He gives the following figures as illustrating his opinion. The estate he chooses as typical is that of Strathfieldsaye, consisting of 8,000 acres, which was granted to the first Duke of Wellington by the Crown, as the reward of his military services. The birds and other game shot by the succeeding dukes and their friends from 1887 to 1909, on this estate, include pheasants, partridges, hares, rabbits, and woodcock. We give merely the annual totals, and the grand total:

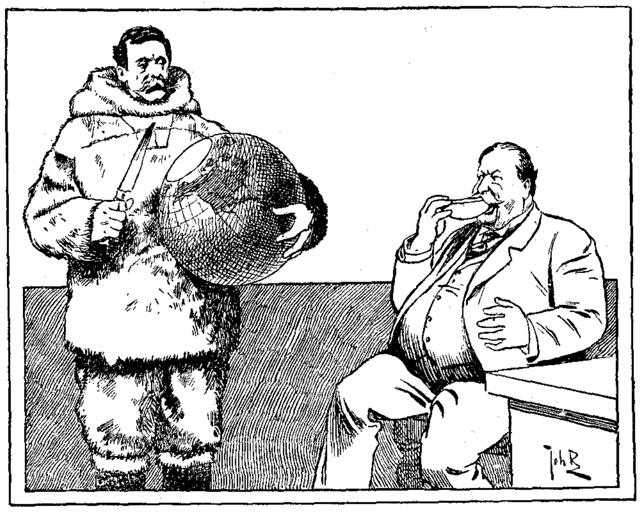
Seasons.	Totals.	Seasons.	Totals.	Seasons.	Totals.
1887–88	6,880	1896–97	10,362	1905–06	6,436
1888–89	5,560	1897–98	14,872	1906–07	5,590
1889–90	2,871	1898–99	10,316	1907–08	5,274
1890–91	3,619	1899–1900	9,272	1908–09	5,973
1891–92	4,752	1900–01	6,642		
1892–93	6,371	1901–02	6,378	Grand total in 22 years	149,285
1893–94	7,209	1902–03	2,688		
1894–95	11,614	1903–04	1,613		
1895–96	9,443	1904–05	5,550		

And the farmer and laborer could not touch a single head, even if they found the game on the road, or on their land—excepting by express permission of the Duke. Even to enter a preserve is to incur the suspicion of felony, as a poacher or game thief.



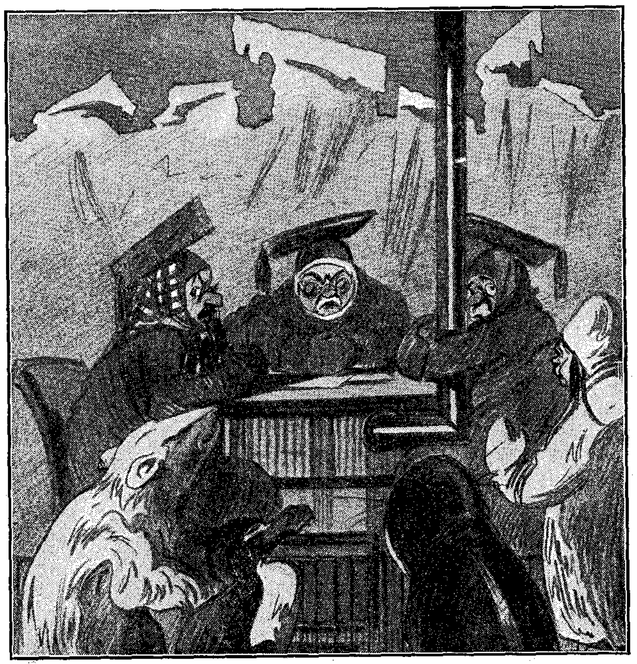
NEW ASPECT OF THE NORTH POLE.

—*Floh* (Vienna).



PEARY'S PRESENT.

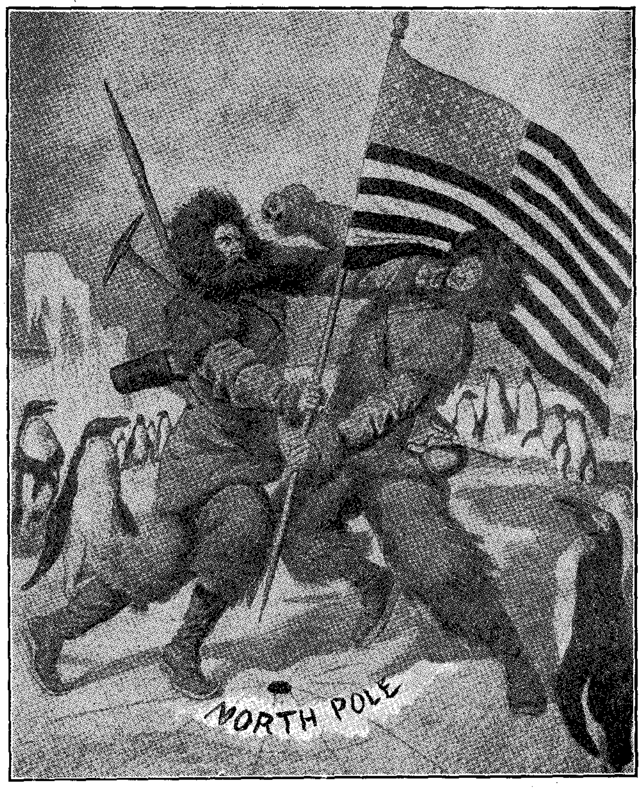
TAFT—"I am, of course, extremely grateful, my friend, but I fear there is more bitter than sweet in this morsel." —*Amsterdammer.*



THE ETERNAL QUESTION OF THE POLE.

American Commission at the North Pole examining witnesses.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).



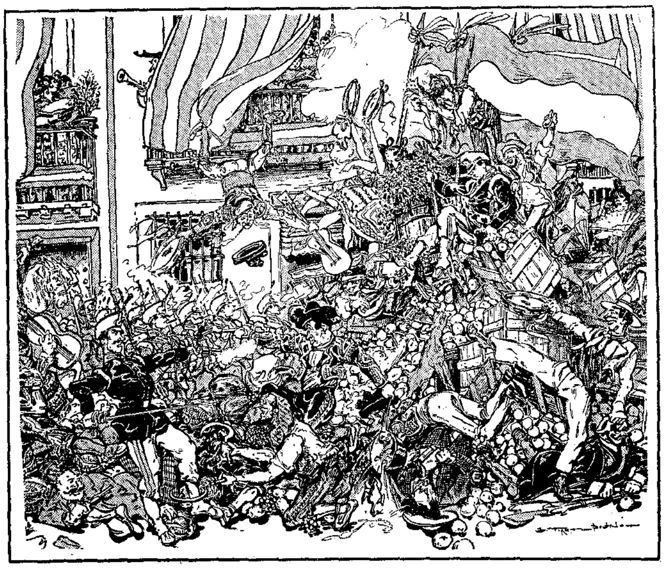
AMERICA'S LATEST PRIZE-FIGHT MAKES EVEN THE BIRDS SMILE.

—*Brokiga Blad* (Stockholm).

EUROPEAN MIRTH OVER OUR POLAR JAR.

IN DEFENSE OF FERRER

SO much has been published in condemnation of Francisco Ferrer as to give interest and importance to a spirited defense of his character, from the pen of an ex-Senator of the French Republic, printed in a London review of the first importance. Alfred Naquet classes Francisco Ferrer Guardia with the first leaders of progressive thought in Europe. He thinks he ought to find his niche in the temple of heroic fame with such heroes of the Renaissance as Etienne Dolet, who was before his age and was burned by order of the Holy Inquisition, as were Giordano Bruno and John Huss. The writer of this article, in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, styles himself "a confidential friend" of the founder of the Modern School at Barcelona. For Ferrer, we are told, did not believe in the employment of revolutionary violence as a means of enforcing reforms. He had begun as a conspirator, but ended as a peaceable reformer, says Mr. Naquet. To quote his words on Ferrer:



ORDER REIGNS AT BARCELONA.
—*Rire* (Paris).

> "He had arrived at the conclusion that the employment of violence is useless; that, despite its apparent swiftness, it is the slowest method in the end. . . . Every day he was alienated more and more from the idea of revolutionary action, confining himself more completely than ever to the work of the Escuela Moderna, and to the publishing-house which he had founded at Barcelona in order to place at the disposal of the new teaching the books which seemed to him indispensable to the carrying out of his idea."

The main proofs against the accused man were derived from the language used in certain proclamations found in his possession, notes Mr. Naquet. There is no evidence, excepting the statement of the police, that these documents were ever found, and even if found they proved nothing, declares Capt. Francisco Galcerán, who defended the prisoner during his trial. To quote his words:

> "'These proclamations were discovered in the course of a search conducted by the police at Mas Germinal, without the presence of any one who could be relied upon to furnish a guaranty of the genuineness of the discovery. On no other occasion were the searchers rewarded by any results. These proclamations, of which my client denies the authorship, are full of such colossal errors that the mere sight of them would suffice to prove that they were issued anterior to the latest events and were written at another period and for quite another object.' Capt. Francisco Galcerán goes on to remark that, even if the said proclamations had been composed by his client, the fact of his having written them and of his having put them away in a file of papers, and leaving them afterward unpublished to the world, can not constitute a crime. The crime, if crime indeed there was, would solely have been that committed by the Conservative journals that spread the document broadcast by thousands of copies, without permission of the pretended author and in spite of the magisterial secrecy attaching in Spain to documents discovered in the course of magisterial investigations."

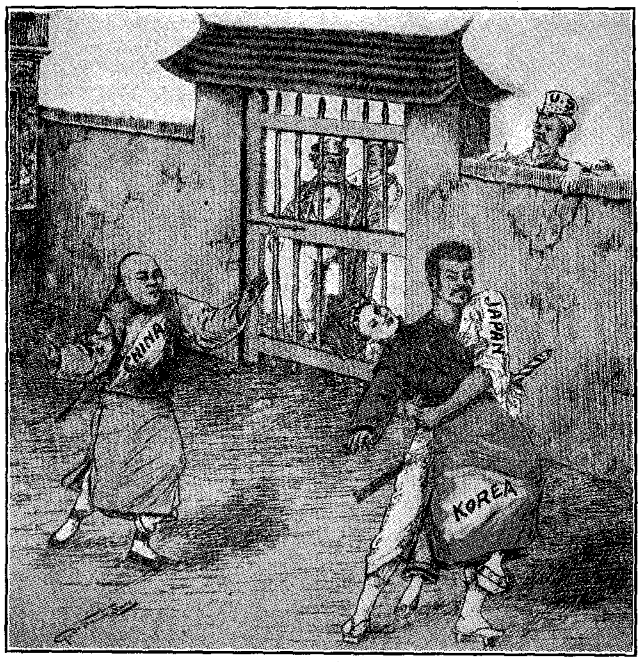
Ex-Senator Naquet concludes his defense and eulogy of the alleged revolutionary with the following glowing words:

> "Ferrer has been shot. This great citizen, this great educationist, this good and noble man, no longer lives. He died innocent of the crimes imputed to him; he died without being allowed to defend himself, without any opportunity of sifting the charges or examining the witnesses brought up against him.
>
> "I do not weep for him; we are all under sentence of death from the moment of our birth, and to die, like Ferrer, sacrificed for the most exalted sentiments of humanity, is to escape death in order to enter into immortality. Ferrer will live forever enshrined in history like all those who have fallen for the enfranchisement of human thought—the men like Giordano Bruno, Etienne Dolet, John Huss, and all the martrys of the Inquisition of which he is the last in order of date, but not in glory."

BLIND VENGEANCE OF KOREA

THE dethronement of their Emperor and the substitution of his son as a mere dummy of royalty, the cruelty of Japanese officials, and anger of Korea at Japanese immigration are, according to the European press, the causes which led to the assassination of Prince Ito. It is an example of the savage tho passive resentment of a nation finding expression in the fury of a single fanatic. The newspapers of Germany, France, Austria, and England agree in such a palliation, or at least explanation, of a crime which is in no way justifiable, altho the feelings that led to it may have been. This is the opinion of the London *Spectator*, which says that "there is no doubt that the [Japanese] military policy in Korea immediately after the Russo-Japanese War was narrow and hard." Other papers think the indignation of the Koreans had a much deeper foundation. Thus the *Pester Lloyd* defines the issue by stating that the assassination was the work of the party who supported the deposed Emperor of Korea, and proceeds as follows:

> "When Japan, on the outbreak of the war with Russia, assumed the protectorate of Korea it was Ito who conceived the plan on which the 'Hermit Kingdom' was to be administered. . . . A short time afterward Ito himself went as 'Tokan' or General Resident to Seoul. His first act was to dethrone the Emperor on account of the protest against Japanese domination made in 1905.



"HELP! . . . HELP!"

CHORUS OF ONLOOKERS—"Unbar the gate and we'll help you."
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

The Emperor was thus compelled to abdicate in favor of his son in July, 1907, and the new sovereignty was reduced to no more than a make-believe. These occurrences excited repeated revolts against the Japanese domination, and in these revolts the Korean Army, incited by the ex-Emperor, took part. Prince Ito hastened to disband the Korean forces, and, in addition to his regular garrison, imported more and more Japanese troops, who formed a sort of colony in the country.

"The assassination was evidently the act of the ex-Emperor's party, who have brought it about that the founder of the new order of things in Japan, and the greatest of contemporary statesmen, should be treacherously murdered just at the moment when he was on the point of crowning his long series of diplomatic successes by solving the greatest of problems presented by Asiatic politics."

He suffered from the sins of his subordinates, declares the Paris *Temps*, which, after relating at length his life and his successes as a statesman, so well known to Americans, adds in conclusion:

> "In spite of his excellent intentions Prince Ito failed to appease the hatred of Korea. It was to him that the Koreans imputed the brutal acts so often committed by his deputies in the Japanese administration of the country. Still further, their patriotism saw in him the detested representative of a foreign conqueror. 'The Empire of the Morning Calm' was impotent to defend its liberty, and the consciousness of defeat immediately suggested assassination as the only reprisal. The victim of this revenge was, however, by no means responsible for a historical situation so grievous to Korea. Moreover, assassination, under any circumstances, is not an expedient which commands our approval. Europe, therefore, will render the just homage of respect to the memory of an illustrious statesman whose end was so tragic."

The Koreans were incensed by the intolerable weight of Japanese fetters and Japanese cruelties, remarks the well-informed *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and the assassination was not unexpected. Twice before had it been attempted. Thus we read:

> "Prince Ito's personal safety was protected by the troops at Seoul, as in Japan. He fell a victim to Korean vengeance in Manchuria. It is unquestionable that Korea within the brief space of a few years made extraordinary progress in education as well as in trade under his administration. But the subjugated Koreans felt no less keenly the fetters they bore. A Japanese has described for us in a Japanese newspaper the horrible maltreatment of the Koreans by his countrymen, the contempt which the Japanese showed for Koreans, and the wrath with which the Koreans regarded the daily increasing number of Japanese settlers. Naturally this wrath found a definite object in the representative of Japanese policy in Korea, and so the Marquis Ito fell by the bullet of a Korean, for his murder had been openly delegated to one of the Korean secret societies animated by hatred of Japan."

England especially feels the loss of Prince Ito, the leading statesman of her ally, declares the London *Times* which makes the following reflections on the mistake of the Korean assassin:

> "While no surprize can be felt by those who know the temperament and the habits of the Koreans that their resentment against Japanese rule should result in assassination, there is a singularly cruel irony in the choice which the assassin has made of his victim. The statesman whom he has slain was the man who first stamped the policy and the administration of Japan in Korea with the character of conciliation. He knew, as all real statesmen know, that the rule of one nation over another must be firm, if it is not to be mischievous. But he knew, too, that, if it is to be beneficent to either, it can not rest on force alone. He was very sensible that his predecessors had trusted too exclusively to the use of the high hand in their relations with the Koreans; and in the three and a half years during which he was responsible for the administration of the country he did his utmost to correct their errors and to moderate the unfavorable impressions which they had created. On the Korean question, as on the other great questions which his life was spent in solving, he was under no illusions. He saw and acknowledged that the task before his country in Korea would be arduous and long; but he was confident that in the end a wise, moderate, and patient policy, such as he himself initiated and pursued, could not but win over this people of kindred race."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA TO BUILD DREADNOUGHTS

THE example of Australia has roused the colonial patriotism of Canada, and according to the *Patrie* (Montreal), a French organ, two war-ships of the largest size and most recent type are to be built with a view primarily to the defense of the coasts of the Dominion. It is even announced that the new vessels will be named severally *Ontario* and *Quebec*. All the papers, of whatever party, agree that Canada ought to have a navy. *The News* (Toronto), an independent daily "devoted to politics, education, literature, the presentation of current news, and the diffusion of useful information," puts the matter clearly and directly as follows:

> "Without British command of the sea the Empire can not endure. Since Canada, Australia, and South Africa became British countries and learned the meaning of British freedom, the salt highway of the nations has been guarded by the British Navy. Our immunity from attack and the safety of our sea-borne commerce have been paid for in golden guineas by the taxpayers of the British Isles. When the colonies were inhabited by struggling pioneers, such generosity was capable of explanation. But now this country is prosperous, the cities are busy with commerce, many Canadians have attained the ease of a competence; and the average citizen has never known the pinch of poverty. We are wealthy and prosperous. Should we not contribute to our own defense? We have a militia, but we have done nothing toward the far more important question—the safety of our seas. In this we have lagged behind the other outposts of Empire. It is not to our credit for Canada to appear as a swaddled babe, incapable of self-help."

The opposition paper, *The Evening Citizen* (Conservative, Ottawa), thinks Canada should "bide a wee" and learn a little more clearly how best to help the Mother Country before she builds expensive ships, and we read:

> "While eager to do our part in support of the Empire, the average citizen is mystified as to the best means to go about it, and therefore liable to be misled by any political trickster or well-intentioned faddist. But if Great Britain would indicate what she wants, and what she considers as essential at the present juncture to insure her supremacy on the seas, the great majority of Canadians would give it to her, and no political clique or partizan sophist could safely stand in the way of that determination."

Self-defense is impossible without a Canadian navy, and war-ships are as necessary for the Dominion on the Pacific as they are to Australia, declares *Canadian Life and Resources* (Toronto), a weekly devoted to the exploitation and development of the country. Thus we are told:

> "There is not any danger from attack in the Pacific, to which Australia is exposed, that does not threaten with equal force our own Pacific coast line. Australia is going to spend $12,500,000 annually on this naval and military-defense scheme. It is our firm belief that the safety and honor of Canada demand an expenditure every dollar as big. In other words we shall have to just double what we now spend. Our safety demands it. Do not make any mistake about that. . . . Great Britain is overtaxed already to keep up with the growth of the German Navy. And the German Navy threatens Vancouver and Halifax just as much as London and Liverpool, or Sydney, or Cape Town."

Besides, remarks the London (Ont.) *Advertizer*, a leading Government organ, this step contemplated by the Australian and Canadian parliaments may teach a salutary lesson to Germany. To quote the words of this paper:

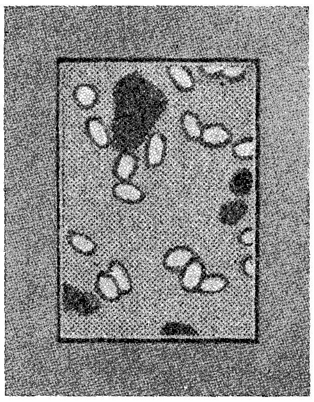
> "The action of the British daughter nations may help to convince Germany that it is useless to build a navy against the combined resources of the British Empire, if she nurses the ambition of rivaling British sea power. At all events, by the time the Canadian naval service is fully organized the prospects of a limitation of armaments by international agreement, or of an understanding between Great Britain and Germany, may be much brighter than to-day. If Canada, Australia, and New Zealand will have helped to promote the improvement, their money will have been well spent."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SEEING MICROBES

THE "ultra-microscope," which can make visible to the eye particles much too small to be seen with the ordinary microscope, has been described more than once in these columns. Through this instrument not strictly the particles themselves are seen, but rather their effects in interfering with rays of light. A recent report that very small bacteria may be seen and identified by this means provokes the following skeptical remarks from *The British Medical Journal* (London, October 30):

"One of the methods whereby it has been attempted to demonstrate objects which are too small to be visible under the ordinary microscope is based on the principle of dark-ground illumination. If a narrow beam of light is allowed to pass into a dark room, an observer with his line of vision at right angles to this beam can see the minute particles of dust which are illuminated, because his eye receives some of the rays of light which are diffracted from these luminous points, and is not confused by the diffusion of light from other sources. Similarly, if minute objects under the microscope are illuminated obliquely by a strong light which is not allowed to pass directly into the microscope, the objects in the microscopic field will appear luminous upon a black ground. Dr. Comandon, in a recent essay on the clinical use of the ultra-microscope, endeavors to show that this method of examination may be applied with advantage to ordinary clinical material, as well as for the purpose of detecting extremely minute objects. Dispensing with the artificial effects produced by the fixing and staining of specimens, it provides a means for the direct observation of cells and microorganisms in the living state. The author . . . declares that it imparts valuable information as to the exact morphology, movements, and biological characteristics of [certain tiny organisms]. He thinks the method is suitable for general application in the study and identification of bacteria and other parasites, and also for investigations on the structure of cells *in vivo*. We admire the author's enthusiasm and appreciate his patient mastery of the difficult technic which is evidently to be grappled with before one can obtain satisfactory results with the 'ultra-microscope.' It would be most unwise to disparage any attempts to open out a new line of research, but at present the author's opinion about the value of his results appears to be unduly sanguine. Given a sufficiently powerful light, the 'ultra-microscope' may be able to reveal objects which are too minute to be visible with ordinary methods, but it is difficult to understand how it can give accurate definition; and it therefore remains to be proved that in dealing with spirochætes and other structures, which, tho small, are not 'ultra-visible,' the dark-ground illumination of unstained material will add to our knowledge of structural detail."



"MICROBES AT WAR."

Despite these doubts, press dispatches announce that Comandon, by the use of the new process in combination with the cinematograph, has actually been able to show bacteria and blood-cells in motion and action—"microbes at war," as the report picturesquely but somewhat inaccurately phrases it. Says a dispatch from Paris to *The Daily Express* (London, October 28):

"A wonderful combination of the microscope and the cinematograph was shown at the French Academy of Science to-day by Professor Dastre on behalf of M. Comandon, the inventor.

"The apparatus takes thirty-two pictures a second, and enlarges the objects to 20,000 times their natural size. A flea enlarged in this way would be as large as a six-story house.

"One of the series of pictures shown was a drop of blood taken from a rabbit into which sleeping-sickness microbes had been injected. It was very curious to see the microbes—which looked about a foot long—separating the red and white corpuscles of the blood. One microbe entered into a red corpuscle, and remained there. . . . . . .

"M. Comandon succeeded in taking cinematograph pictures of fatty globules .125 part of an inch in diameter.

"It was extraordinary to see these tiny organisms fighting with their enemies in the blood, and it was a little startling. M. Comandon showed pictures of fever microbes and the microbes of other diseases struggling with the corpuscles of the blood, and showed how these microbes forced their way into our organisms. . . . . . .

"At present the invention is only in the laboratory stage, but it will soon be possible for all doctors to use it, and to profit by its lessons."

MEDICINE AND DR. ELIOT'S "NEW RELIGION"

IS ex-President Eliot's "New Religion," which seems to have received the cold shoulder with surprizing unanimity, finally to come to its own through its kindly word for the doctors? Dr. Eliot's remark that the "works of love," wrought by medical investigators in finding, or even searching for, new cures for wide-spread diseases, entitle them to be ranked as ministers of religion, awakes a sympathetic chord in the breast of *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, November) and it speaks as follows in a leading editorial:

"Whether we know it or not, all have certain inherited or acquired beliefs, which, however inconsistent and out of harmony with our acts, are the bases of some sort of a scheme of ethics which satisfies our needs and which is in the last analysis our 'religion,' comprizing the rules by which we live. That is a plain statement of fact which any one who cares to reflect upon may verify for himself. Our profession is essentially materialistic, and we are not much given to any particular form of speculative philosophy. Moreover, we seldom find it advisable to take issue with jarring sects, since the proportion of good and bad in each seems about equally meted out. The tendency to mix religion with medicine is as ancient as the proverbial hills, in spite of the fact that all such attempts either have ended in failure or have produced mediocrity or quackery in the one and lukewarmness or fanaticism in the other. The permutations and combinations which are thus possible seem multitudinous in the extreme, but in whatever guise they are exploited they are pretty sure to have some sort of a following for at least awhile. As Dr. Eliot well says, there is nothing in this 'new religion' which is essentially new; for it implies simply a readjustment of facts in doctrine and practise which are at present widely understood by all intelligent and humane people everywhere. . . . . . .

"The tendency has been and is toward the increase of human happiness and general betterment of the race through the application of knowledge to overcome the tyranny of physical forces. In other words, there has arisen a sort of rational immunization from Hellenic foolishness and medieval barbarity. To quote Dr. Eliot: '. . . The mother who loses her babe, or the husband his wife, by a preventable disease is seldom able to say simply "It is the will of God. . . . I resign this dear object of love and devotion, who has gone to a happier world." The ordinary consolations of institutional Christianity no longer satisfy intelligent people whose lives are broken by the sickness or premature death of those they love.' This may be regarded by some as crass materialism of the first order, yet it is in great measure in accordance with modern accepted notions of things. However, when one speaks of pain, severe excruciating physical suffering, it seems scarcely sufficient to rely merely on opium, or ether, or the surgeon's knife.

"We must recognize a great psychic and spiritual principle which cries out for something beyond paltry human power; and the truly humane physician will recognize this principle and give it the proper status in his armamentarium. He need not himself be a purveyor of mental healing, but he may in justice and kindness of heart delegate this psychic influence to a qualified religionist, and in so doing he need have no misgivings as to his own prestige in the mental horizon of his patient. The inspiring of confidence does not necessitate the agnostic, the scoffer, or the bigoted, blithering sensationalist. Says Dr. Eliot: 'The two sentiments which most inspire men to good deeds are love and hope,' and these he believes are thoroughly grounded in concrete deeds and visible, serviceable conduct. 'When a man works out a successful treatment for cerebrospinal meningitis—a disease before which medicine was absolutely helpless a dozen years ago—by applying to the discovery of a remedy ideas and processes invented or developed by other men studying other diseases, he does a great work of love, prevents for the future the breaking of innumerable ties of love, and establishes good grounds for hope of many like benefits for human generations to come. The men who do such things in the present world are ministers of the religion of the future.'

"This praise is generous and well merited. One likes to hear due appreciation of noble work nobly performed, and yet physicians in carrying out these life-saving measures are merely working out their destiny as a part of the great organic scheme of creation. Somewhere there is a great Influence at work which, instead of nullifying our labors in such cases, permits us to take a tiny step forward. This may seem like fatalism, but it is also history. When the time is ripe each and every problem will be solved and each and every mystery vanish into the boundless ether. Our ephemeral efforts must find their reward in our search for truth rather than in truth itself, which is the most eternally elusive thing we mortals know."

AN ALL-ROUND EYE FOR SUBMARINES

A SERIOUS defect of the periscope now in use on submarines is its limited range of vision. The steersman can turn it this way and that and get a glimpse that is better than none at all, but it is at the same time extremely inadequate. On at least two occasions, we are reminded by *The Scientific American*, submarine-boats have been run down by unseen vessels coming up behind. The larger craft could hardly be expected to see the little periscope sticking up above the water, and the periscope did not see them. Something better has now been devised which will enable the submerged pilot to see all around his little horizon at once. Says the writer of this article:

"As long as the submarine has but a single eye it would seem quite essential to make this eye all-seeing; and since the two lamentable accidents just referred to, an inventor in England has devised a periscope which provides a view in all directions at the same time. This has been attempted before, but it has been found very difficult to obtain an annular lens mirror which would project the image down the periscope tube without distortion. While we will not attempt to enter into a mathematical explanation of the precise form of the mirror lens, it will suffice to state that it is an annular prism. The prism is a zonal section of a sphere with a conoidal central opening and a slightly concave base."

At the bottom of the periscope tube the rays are reflected by a prism into either one of two eyepieces, one of low power, to permit inspection of the whole image, and the other of high power, to inspect portions of the image. The high-powered eyepiece may be rotated to bring it into position for inspecting any desired portions of the annular image. The parts are so arranged that when the eyepiece is in its uppermost position, the observer can see that which is directly in front of the submarine, and when the eyepiece is in its low position, he sees objects to the rear. With the eyepiece at the right or at the left he sees objects at the right or left, respectively. To quote further:

"The high-powered eyepiece is slightly inclined, so that the image may be viewed normally and to equal advantage in all parts. Mounted above a plain unsilvered portion of the mirror is a scale of degrees which appears just outside of the annular image. A scale is also engraved on the plate with a fixt pointer on the chamber, making it possible to locate the position of any object and . . . bring the eyepiece on it. The scale also makes it possible to locate the object with respect to the boat.

"This improved periscope is applicable not only to submarine boats but for other purposes as well, such as photographic land-surface work, in which the entire surroundings may be recorded in a single photograph."

ODORS AND DIGESTION

THAT the influence of odors on digestion should receive closer study and should be utilized by physicians in the treatment of diseases of the digestive tract, is urged by Dr. George M. Niles, of Atlanta, Ga., in a paper printed in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Every one, he remarks, can doubtless remember a past experience, when fragrant odors wafted by friendly breezes from some near-by kitchen not only whetted the appetite, but also brought about in the stomach that gnawing sensation which only a bountiful flow of the digestive juices can produce; while, on the other hand, unpleasant odors just as surely have an opposite effect. He continues:

"The influence of odors and perfumes on many people is exceedingly marked. Some there are who can not remain where lilacs are in full bloom, or bear the odor of jasmin; others are given a headache or are nauseated by heliotrope or tuberose, while the smell of cantharides often causes vertigo and a sinking sensation in the epigastrium. Even the fragrance of roses has an irritating and nauseating effect on some. Attacks of real illness, with long trains of digestive disorders following in their wake, may be brought on by odors."

The writer goes on to tell of a middle-aged woman who was affected with nausea by the smell of fish, mutton, turpentine, or butter-beans, altho she could eat fish or mutton with relish, and without discomfort, if she could escape their odors. Again, persons who have been made sick by some article of diet in the past, may experience repugnance at the slightest whiff of this article for months or years afterward. For instance, a veteran of the Civil War was surfeited with onions during his war-time experience. Now, after a lapse of over forty years, he can not eat in comfort where the smell of this vegetable is in evidence. To quote further:

"Every intelligent observer will grant that these resentments to odors, in some cases, are real idiosyncrasies and not the manifestation of pretense or prejudice. The fact can be explained only as a pathologic phenomenon exerting its main force on the most vulnerable point of the human economy, the gastro-intestinal tract. Such conditions can occasionally be aided by a general toning up of an unstable nervous system, but, as a usual rule, the only safety lies in avoidance, if possible, of the repulsive odors.

"As offending scents may set in motion a train of morbid digestive symptoms, so, on the contrary, those that are sweet and agreeable may exercise a highly beneficial effect. The Orientals appreciate much more than we the delightfully soothing influence of pleasing perfumes, having developed within themselves to a notable degree the faculty of deriving the most enjoyment from inhaling fragrant odors. The most beautiful creations pictured in the imagination of Mohammedans are the houris, represented in the Koran as nymphs of Paradise, formed of musk, who exhale from their lovely bodies entrancing perfumes.

"We are told by travelers that it is the custom of many Eastern peoples to spend after each meal a season of quiet, while the air around them is rendered fragrant by a fine mist; or, this not being convenient, a bottle of their favorite perfume is constantly inhaled.

"Even the poorest indulge in this habit, for they all, rich and poor alike, feel that it benefits both their nerves and digestion. By smokers the aroma of tobacco is greatly prized, and all unprejudiced observers will grant that a good cigar, coupled with a serene mind, will often materially help in the proper disposal of a hearty meal. . . . . . .

"It would seem that a psychic state favorable to the digestive processes may be induced through the olfactories fully as well as through the other senses, and I believe that this almost fallow field may be cultivated profitably by the gastroenterologists. . . . .

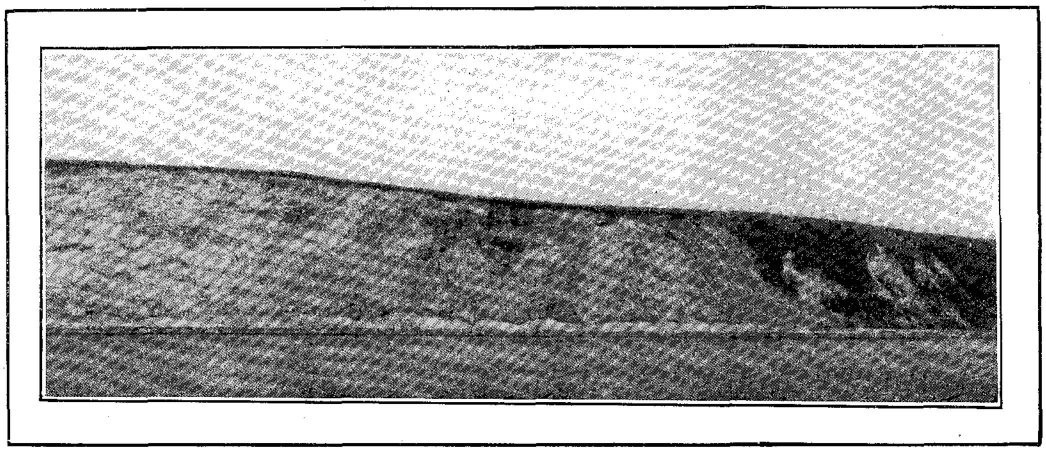
"The different functions of the body vary in their importance as do different stars in brilliancy, but each has its proper rôle, exerting its own quota of authority. Let us not, therefore, deem unimportant this humble faculty of smell, which, tho modest, is always alert and discriminating, and whose influence over the whole digestive system is becoming more and more appreciated."

A NEW MATERIAL FOR BRICK

A VERY light tough brick of peculiar fire-resisting properties is now made in Denmark from what is locally called "moler," a foliated diatomaceous deposit found in Jutland. Says Prof. Joseph W. Richards, writing in *Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry* (New York, November):

"Until recently no use had been found for this material. Mr. G. A. Heyermann, director of the Royal Polytechnic Institute of Copenhagen, tried to use it in the mixture for sand-lime bricks, but found it unadapted to this use. The Clay Laboratory of the Danish States Testing Laboratory has, however, been successful in producing bricks from mixtures of clay and moler in various proportions, and from moler alone, with very interesting results, particularly as concerns the properties of these bricks.

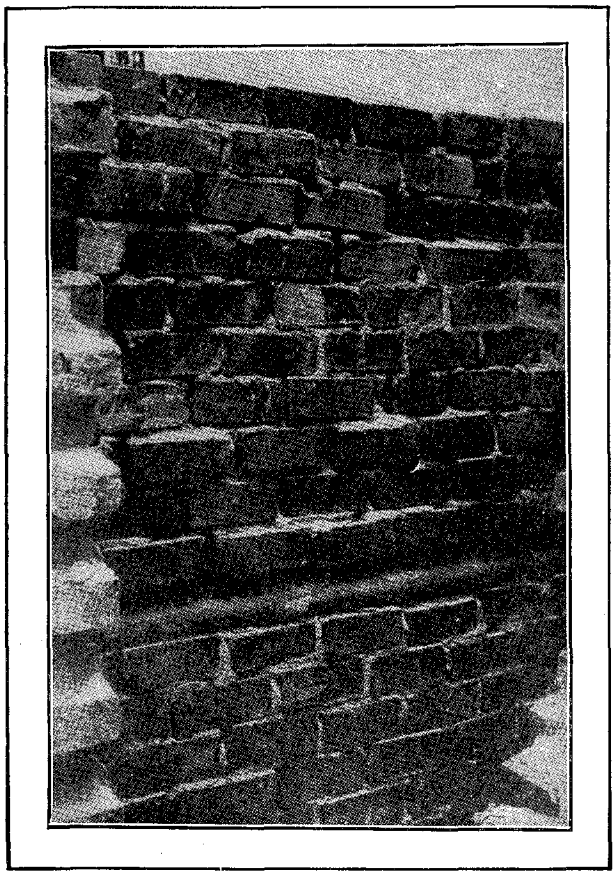
"In the first tests, moler was mixt with 25, 50, and 75 per cent. of marl, and with 25 and 50 per cent. of red clay; afterward bricks were burned from moler alone. Contrary to expectations, moler alone burned to a fine red brick, very firm and light, and of such toughness that a nail could be driven through without cracking it. The specific gravity of these bricks was about 1, and their strength about that of common bricks."



By courtesy of the Electrochemical Publishing Co., New York.

CLIFF OF MOLER DEPOSITS.

These results were so encouraging, the writer goes on to say, that a grant of 1,000 kroner ($268) was made to investigate the possibility of founding thereupon a new industry. Bricks made as a result of this investigation, are, we are told, most satisfactory. We read:



By courtesy of the Electrochemical Publishing Co., New York.

MOLER BRICK.

"Their particular properties are their great strength in proportion to their lightness and the heat-insulating quality. They are suitable for partitions, floor constructions, arches of every form. They are not suitable for outside use, because of their porosity and absorption of water.

"As a refractory they are, however, a most promising material. Their porosity makes their heat conductivity unusually low, and it remained only to test their behavior under strong heat. In the Eastern Gas Works, Mr. Irminger constructed the arches above retorts of them; at the poorhouse, Sundholm, Copenhagen, the chief engineer used them for the masonry of steam-boilers. In both cases they resisted the heat satisfactorily.

"The Frederiksholm Brick & Limeworks Company, Ltd., had the Clay Laboratory conduct some careful experiments to determine their refractoriness. For this purpose, a small vertical shaft was constructed 5 feet high, and with walls one brick (6 inches) thick. The interior was heated by six large gas-burners, [and] . . . temperatures up to 1,100° C. were recorded; parts of the walls were undoubtedly hotter than this. The results of this test were to prove the complete durability of the moler bricks at these temperatures; the faces exposed to the greatest heat were somewhat vitrified. . . . . . .

"Assuming the reliability of these statements, we have here a most excellent refractory material for intermediate use, as a heat insulator, in the walls of furnaces, as courses between the refractory lining-brick and the ordinary outside brick. The low heat conductivity should reduce greatly the heat losses through such composite walls. Its use for electric furnaces, outside of the carbon or magnesite lining, and inside the iron shell, should be highly advantageous."

STRANGE USE FOR HYPODERMICS

HOW the price of fruit may be increased by hypodermic injection, and the possible results of such a course to the consumer, are set forth by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) in a note which we translate as follows:

"It sometimes happens that a physician loses, in the tissues of his patient, one of the fine needles that form the ends of hypodermic syringes, either by a maladroit movement or because the patient has flinched suddenly.

"In such a case the treatment is very simple. He does not mention the accident and the victim is none the wiser. There are no immediate results; the needle, of course, is not absorbed but penetrates very slowly into the tissues and makes its way to some distant part of the body.

"Unfortunately the results may be painful. . . . A rather curious instance appears in *La Presse Médicale.*

"Blood-oranges are, it appears, very often 'faked,' at least in the North, where they are much dearer than ordinary oranges. To transform these latter into blood-oranges, some merchants inject into the pulp through the skin, by means of a hypodermic syringe, a solution of anilin red and saccharin. Now, not long ago, at St. Petersburg, a woman had bought of a fruit-dealer a dozen of these imitation blood-oranges. She gave one to her daughter, who had scarcely put the first bit into her mouth when she suddenly felt a sharp pain in her throat and began to spit blood. A physician found that the pain and bleeding were brought on by a fragment of a needle that were sticking in the mucous membrane of the throat. This fragment, on extraction, proved to be the point of a hypodermic syringe, in which were found traces of anilin color. The orange merchant was investigated and the method of making fake blood-oranges was thus discovered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS SCIENCE CUTTING LOOSE FROM FACTS?

THAT science is becoming altogether too metaphysical, is apparently the charge that is made in an article on "Atomic Theories and Modern Physics" by Prof. Louis T. More, of the University of Cincinnati, in *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston). Professor More notes that the attempt to form an idea of the universe from metaphysical conceptions alone was early abandoned by philosophers, and ideas based on physics were substituted. After Laplace's successful attempt to construct a theory of the celestial universe by reliance on the laws of mechanics alone, and Lagrange's extension of his work to terrestrial bodies, it was generally considered that the problem had been definitely solved. Says Professor More:

> "Each terrestrial body was considered to be composed of a great number of small elastic particles, invariable and indivisible, and to each of these was ascribed the force of attraction, known to be a property of all ponderable matter. . . . . . .
>
> "So solidly had this theoretical universe been built, that it defied criticism for a century and established science finally, as it appeared, on a mechanical basis. The other branches of physics, which advanced rapidly during the nineteenth century, fell promptly under the influence of this mechanistic idea. The names employed show this clearly. We have the wave theories of light and sound, the dynamic theory of heat, and the mechanical theories of electricity and magnetism. In all these theories, attributes of matter, such as color, temperature, musical pitch, electrical charge, etc., are exprest by the mechanical motions and forces of atoms, and are measured solely in terms of the mechanical units of length, mass, and time. The method absolutely eliminates our senses, not only as instruments capable of measuring the quantity of an action, but even denies them the power of deciding qualitatively between phenomena; for the light which affects the eye, the sound heard by the ear, and the heat indicated by temperature are essentially the same thing, merely variations of the universal force of gravitation. . . . While there may have been great diversity among the physicists of the last century as to detail, there was but this one explanation of nature: The universe was merely a complicated machine, whose visible parts were connected together by a system of intangible links called atoms, whose complex motions, while they might defy our analytical skill, were yet completely expressible by general mechanical laws.
>
> "To find the weak spot in this mechanistic theory, based on the hypothesis of the atom, is not only a difficult task, but it is one which runs so counter to the accepted teachings of science and to the natural prejudices of the mind, that it is not strange if most scientists now reason as tho the atom were a matter of experimental proof rather than metaphysical speculation. . . . . . .
>
> "From experience we know of only one way a sensible body may make another move, and that is by a direct push, unless we are willing to endow matter with the spiritualistic powers Sir Oliver Lodge is inclined to assign to it, which supposition at once makes the problem extra-scientific. Either atoms must be granted a mysterious power of attraction through empty space, or else the part of the universe unoccupied by ponderable matter must be filled with a medium or ether, to act as the mechanical link between atom and atom. Now this ether is either continuous or discontinuous. If continuous, it would serve as a link; but how is matter to move through it or even to exist in it unless two bodies may occupy the same space in the same time, or unless ponderable matter is but an attribute of this ethereal matter? On the other hand, if the ether be discontinuous, it must be porous, and what becomes of our link between atoms? We are driven to the creation of a second more tenuous medium filling the spaces between the grosser one, and so on to the *reductio ad absurdum* pointed out by Clifford."

There have not been wanting reputable men of science who have been willing to break with this whole atomistic idea. The first of these, Professor More says, was Rankine, the celebrated Scotch engineer. According to him, all such hypotheses, tho useful, must be employed with caution, as they tend to confuse the essential differences between metaphysics and physics. This very thing, Professor More believes, is now coming to pass. He quotes a remark made to him by a distinguished physicist to the effect that we know far more about the ether and the atom than we do about sensible matter, and thus replies:

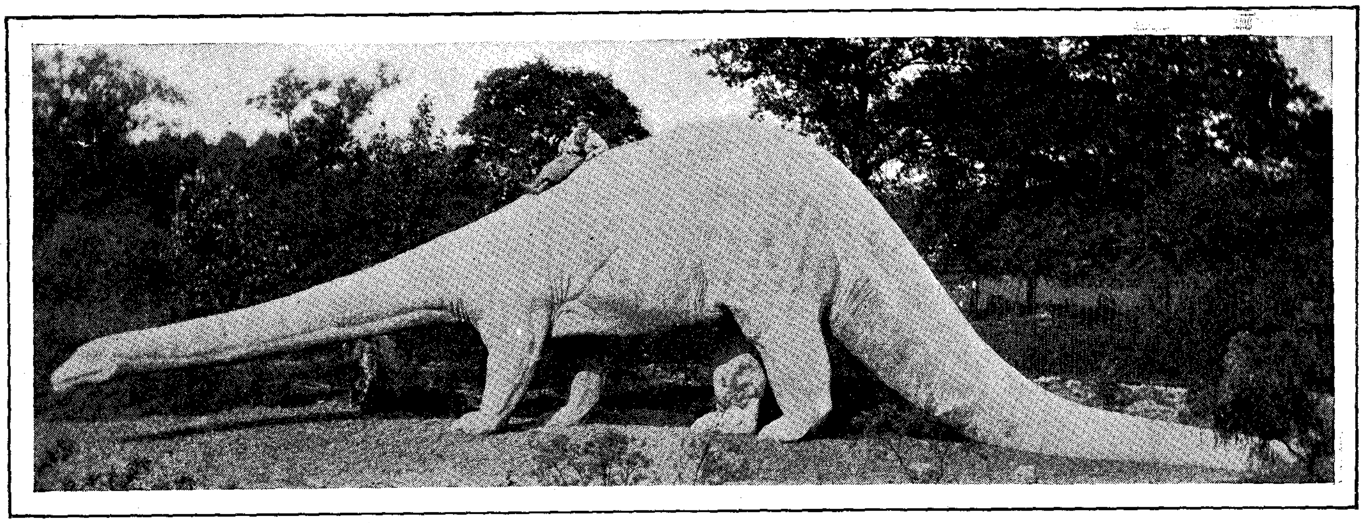
> "This is true, and in the same way as a Frankenstein might say of a mechanical man which he had conceived and constructed—I know more about him than I do about a real man.
>
> "Such confusion of thought is directly traceable to the fact that many scientists have forgotten the distinction between the creations of nature and the creations of their imaginations. We can never say more of molecules, ions, and the ether, than that they may exist; but ponderable matter, as perceived by the senses, has an objective existence, or else there is no place for science."

Some of the modern objectors to the atomistic theories have fairly outdone them in this confusion of hypothesis with fact, Professor More thinks:

> "They have endeavored to give an objective reality to the mathematical equation of energy. To make an entity of a symbol, to speak of centers of force as if an intelligible image were conveyed to the mind, to make matter and inertia an attribute of energy, is even more metaphysical than the concepts of atoms and ethers, which could, at least, be likened to sensible objects. With Ostwald . . . matter disappears altogether; empty space is known to us only by the quantity of energy necessary to penetrate it, and occupied space is merely a group of various energies. In his enthusiasm he does not hesitate at difficulties. 'When a stick strikes you,' he exclaims, 'which do you feel, the stick or the energy?' One might as well ask the old question, Which comes first, the owl or the egg?—a matter of infinite dispute and no decision."

Still more is this tendency to be seen, we are told, in the discussions of recent discoveries in radioactivity and the inferences drawn from them. It would really seem, the writer thinks, as if the scientific men of to-day have temporarily put aside the sobriety and restraint which should characterize scientific reasoning. We read:

> "The most tremendous results are based on insufficient evidence, and the simple statement that the cause of a phenomenon is to be found in ionic action is considered satisfactory. Physicists in Germany are gravely discussing whether ions are spheres or disks in shape. The transmutation of the elements, a problem which has baffled research for centuries, is announced as an assured fact, because radium and a few other substances spontaneously give off energy; because one man found traces of lithium in solutions of copper salts traversed by an electric current, and because another man finds traces of helium gas in vessels containing radium. . . . Such confusion of thought and dissolution of the boundaries between fact and fancy is deplorable, and if they create trouble in the minds of scientific men, they have absolutely bewildered the general public. Books of a popular nature are constantly appearing which change the results of speculation into established fact, and their readers naturally credit the most astounding statements. The day may come when a new war will arise between science and religion on the issue that the hypotheses of science are too metaphysical to be of value. . . . . . .
>
> "Just as we have, after centuries of incessant controversy, been forced to accept the fact that we can not by reasoning from our consciousness obtain an objective knowledge of natural causes, so we must come to realize that reasoning from experimental evidence is subject to exactly the same limitations. Science, in other words, like philosophy, has no ontological value. Should not the men of science clearly recognize this fact, and confine their efforts to the legitimate function of science—the discovery of natural phenomena and their classification into general laws derived by logical mathematical processes?"



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE HAGENBECK RESTORATION OF DIPLODOCUS,
In which the American Museum of Natural History's mounting is followed.

HOW THE DIPLODOCUS STOOD

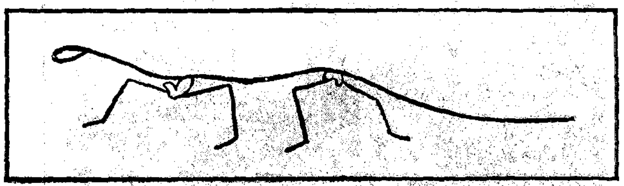
THOSE who have seen the restoration of the great diplodocus —the largest of the dinosaurs or giant prehistoric reptiles— in the Museum of Natural History in New York may be astonished to know that the accuracy of its attitude, if not of its form, has been disputed. The gift of a cast of a diplodocus skeleton by Mr. Carnegie to the Berlin Museum has brought this extinct animal much into the public eye in Europe. The Berlin diplodocus is mounted in the attitude of a mammal, with extended legs. Dr. Tornier, a paleontologist of note, holds that its posture should have been more reptilian. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 6):

"Dr. Tornier argues that four-footed lizard-like reptiles rise but little from the ground even when in active motion; that the humerus and the femur move in approximately horizontal planes, so that the animal crawls rather than walks. The diplodocus was a reptile, a giant lizard, in other words. Tornier holds that the skeleton has been incorrectly mounted and that its posture should have been that indicated in Fig. 1, rather than that indicated in Fig. 2. If the animal had been mounted as in Fig. 1, it would have walked somewhat like a crocodile, which, in Dr. Tornier's opinion, it did.

"In the reconstruction of diplodocus the hind feet rest flatly upon the ground, whereas the fore feet touch the ground with the toes only. Hatcher, who was one of the first to study the animal closely, thought that perhaps the fore feet were placed flatly upon the ground. Holland disputed this view. Dr. Tornier believes that Holland was right, because reptiles do not tip-toe with their fore feet, and because, so far as we know, there is no land animal which employs only the toes of its front feet and the soles of its hind feet in locomotion.

"Dr. Tornier holds that the tail of diplodocus was a far more important member than the mounters of the skeleton suspected. In the Berlin model only the end of the tail rests upon the ground, the remaining portion rising at a fairly sharp angle to join the lumbar vertebræ. He stated that in order to mount the tail in this manner and to produce the pronounced curve of the reconstruction, it was necessary to spread the vertebræ of the tail. He states that the caudal vertebræ of lizards are never separated in this fashion, but that they are more or less locked together. Inasmuch as the diplodocus vertebræ are reptilian in form, he believes that here again an error was made, and that the tail did not curve up sharply from the ground, but that it projected rearwardly in a slightly curved line as in all reptiles. In the restoration only one-half of the tail rests upon the ground, the other half rising free into the air. If this were correct the rear extremities of the animal would have been compelled to support an enormous load of bone which served no useful purpose. In typical four-footed lizards it is the function of the tail to guide the animal. As soon as the animal begins to move, the tail stiffens the spinal column, thereby enabling the animal to proceed rapidly along in a straight line. If the tails of such animals be cut away, they seem to be no longer able to move properly. It was the purpose of the tail of the diplodocus to stiffen the lumbar vertebræ, as in the case of all lizards, when the animal was in motion. Moreover, it served to counterbalance the head of the creature and to prevent it from tipping over forward, particularly when it was traveling down an incline."

Dr. Tornier is also of opinion, the writer tells us, that diplodocus did not hold its head horizontally, but that the neck was curved in the form of an S. The evidence for this is to be found in the peculiar ball-and-socket connection of the neck vertebræ, which enables the neck to be extended to all sides as well as up and down. Dr. Tornier's criticism hardly meets, however, with general European approval. There seems to be a feeling that, as Americans alone have had an opportunity of finding dinosaurs in any number, and have had the best opportunity of studying them, their opinion must be accepted as authoritative. To quote further:



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

FIG. 1.—TORNIER'S CONCEPTION OF THE TRUE POSITION OF DIPLODOCUS.

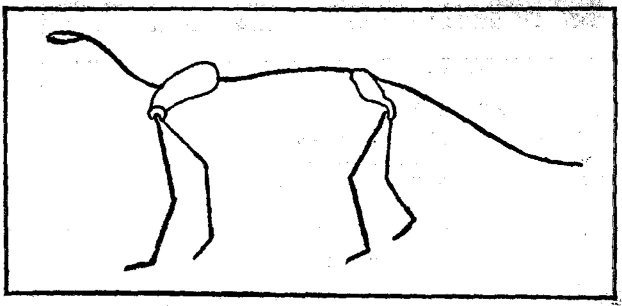


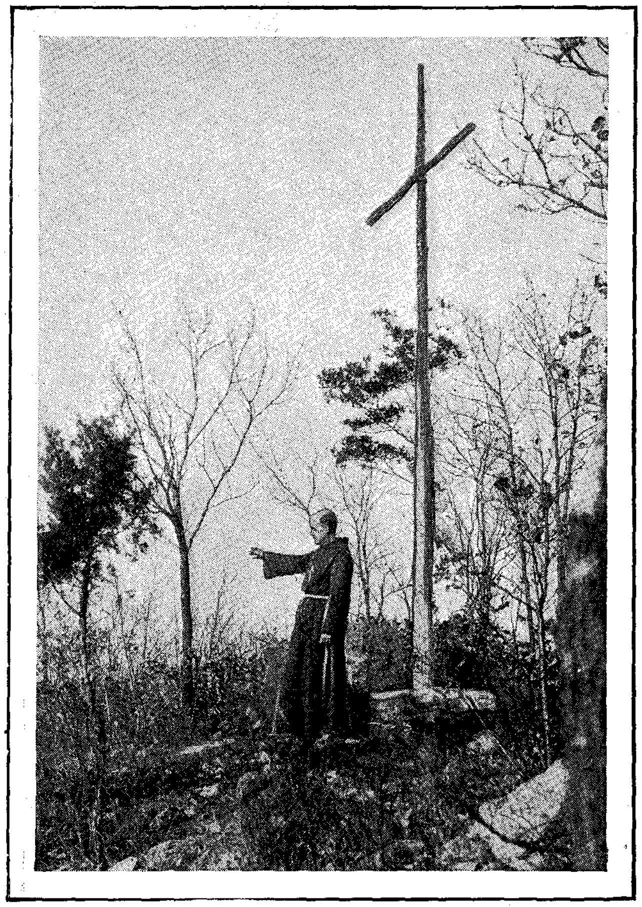
FIG. 2.—PRESENT MOUNTING OF DIPLODOCUS.

"Professor [Marcellin] Boule [of the Paris Museum] contends that Tornier is wrong in holding that mammals have one form of locomotion and reptiles another. The conclusion that because diplodocus is a reptile it must crawl is not necessarily valid. Locomotion is dependent upon external conditions. As a matter of fact there was once a time in the history of the earth when reptiles were lords of widely different elements. They dominated the water as ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, and mosasaurs; they roamed the earth as dinosaurs and navigated the air as pterosaurs. If present reptiles are limited to a crawling movement, that is by no means conclusive proof that they always crawled."

DR. ALBERT BARDES, who wrote the interesting article on ear-strain quoted in our issue for November 6, was inadvertently spoken of as Dr. Albert "Barnes."

AN ANGLICAN SECESSION TO ROME

A STEP that Anglicans have long looked upon as imminent was taken on October 3 when the Graymoor community of Anglican monks went over in a body to the Roman-Catholic communion. There are seventeen brothers who follow the leadership of Father Paul. With them go the Episcopalian Sisters of the Atonement, whose convent is about a mile distant from Graymoor at Garrison, N. Y., a body that also obey the direction of Father Paul. The little company of Graymoor, in successive groups, kneeling at the foot of the altar, pronounced aloud their profession of faith. The Roman-Catholic journals report that the converts of Graymoor will be received into the Franciscan order.



By courtesy of the New York "Times."

FATHER PAUL AT CALVARY ROCK.

The spot on the hills of the Hudson opposite West Point, wherein 1900 he made his profession of faith and founded the Protestant Franciscan Order now become absorbed by Rome.

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland) gives this account:

> "The reception of the Society of the Atonement as a body, preserving its name and corporate existence, is an exceptional privilege granted by Rome as the result of a petition made last August to Pope Pius through Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington.
>
> "A recent precedent for the action with regard to the Graymoor community was the reception of the Anglican Sisterhood at St. Katharine's, Queen's Square, London, England. Last year six Sisters and ten embroidery-school workers came into the Church. The event, of course, had a considerable influence. The converts, stedfast and true in their loyalty to the Catholic faith, set an example by which the thoughts and views of others must have been affected. . . . . . .
>
> "The Society of the Atonement heretofore has been a body of Anglicans, living under the rule of St. Francis, and its founder, Father Paul James Francis (Mr. Lewis Wattson), has become well-known as advocating the corporate reunion of the Anglican Church with the Holy See, especially as editor of *The Lamp*, a widely circulated monthly published under the auspices of the society, and as joint author with Rev. Spencer Jones, a distinguished English clergyman, of 'The Prince of the Apostles.'"

Father Paul was born in Maryland and was ordained an Episcopal minister in 1885. About ten years ago he began the life of a Franciscan friar. "His life has been an austere one, according to the strict ideal of Franciscan poverty." But "he discovered," says *The Catholic Register* (Toronto), "as many other Anglicans have done, that there is not much hope for a union in an organization which permits so great a diversity of doctrinal views."

The Living Church (Milwaukee), an Episcopal journal advocating Catholic union, but denying papal supremacy and infallibility, says of this event:

> "The notice of the reception into the Roman communion of Father Paul James Francis, and the few associated with him in the 'Society of the Atonement,' will cause little surprize and may even be received with a sense of relief. We are not among those who say 'Good riddance' to persons seceding to the Roman obedience. The Anglican communion ought to be as broad as the Catholic Church and to exclude only whatever is in positive opposition to the Catholic faith. The ministry of the Anglican communion ought to be able to embrace Catholic priests of any party who will loyally obey their ordination vows. What has been termed the 'Roman spirit' is unpleasant to Anglicans, but it is not definitely outside the pale of Catholic toleration, in the Anglican communion. . . . . . .
>
> "Yet it has been difficult to feel, during recent years, that Father Paul and his associates have been loyal to the standards of the particular section of the Catholic Church that brought them into communication with the larger life of the Church itself. . . . . . .
>
> "Father Paul had so generally become distrusted by American churchmen that it is probable that his ministry among us could no longer have been blest with good results, and the influence of *The Lamp* has never been a happy one. It is superficial and absurd to suppose that the interests of Catholic unity are promoted by such publications. So far as the actual working of the Church is concerned, therefore, an embarrassment rather than an aid to it is terminated. And if those who have now gone from us can be of real efficiency elsewhere, no doubt the ultimate results of their secession will be beneficial all around."

The same journal in a succeeding issue prints a letter from Rev. William Harman Van Allen, of Boston, pointing out what he calls "an interesting moral question" arising in connection with the secession. We read:

> "When the Society of the Atonement was forming, in 1900, Fr. Wattson preached several times in Grace Church, Elmira, of which I was then rector, and appealed for funds to support his new work. One of the declarations he repeatedly made was that all the property of his society would be vested in his bishop, so that absolute poverty would not be an idle profession. He gave this as an illustration of what he meant: 'Our rule requires reservation. Should the bishop object to that, he can at any time turn us out of house and home, since all will belong to him.' I know that many gifts made to him were influenced by this positive promise. If he kept his word, of course all the buildings and equipment at Graymoor will remain in the hands of the Bishop of Delaware, his diocesan. If, on the other hand, he presumes to retain possession of the property now, it will be only as he breaks his promise, and convicts himself of obtaining money under false pretenses. The late Bishop of Delaware told me that he had striven to hold Fr. Wattson to this promise of his, but that he always evaded its fulfilment."

Another correspondent objects to a statement of *The Living Church* that the Catholicity of Anglicanism is broad enough to harbor such men as Father Paul. He adds:

> "If there is one thing more than another that has been the cause of schism in the Catholic Church, it is papal supremacy; and since the great schism the papacy has added to that doctrine the infallibility of the pope, a doctrine absolutely unscriptural, and insulting to those who have read the fathers and hold to Catholic tradition and know Catholic history. These two things Fr. Paul has for years advocated in speech and in print, and I venture to say that he has done the Catholic cause more harm than anything else we have had to contend against."

LINCOLN'S CONVERSION

THAT Lincoln once went through the religious experience called by Methodists conviction of sin, repentance, and conversion, is witnessed to by a printed account of the event recently come to light. The agency of this experience, which occurred in 1839, was the Rev. James F. Jacquess, D.D., who at that time was a Methodist pastor in Springfield, Ill. Dr. Jacquess was ever after a friend of Lincoln, and, says the Rev. Edward L. Watson, writing in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), toward the end of the war "was sent by Lincoln as a secret emissary to arrange for peace and the settlement of the slave question, so as to avert further shedding of blood." The authority for the statement of Lincoln's conversion is a narrative by Dr. Jacquess recently discovered by Mr. Watson in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Reunion of Survivors of the Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, held in 1897. Dr. Jacquess was colonel of that regiment, known as "the Preacher Regiment," which "left the State one of the largest and returned one of the smallest, having lost two-thirds of its men in its three years' service." Dr. Jacquess' account reads as follows:

"The mention of Mr. Lincoln's name recalls to my mind an occurrence that perhaps I ought to mention. I notice that a number of lectures are being delivered recently on Abraham Lincoln. Bishop Fowler has a most splendid lecture on Abraham Lincoln, but they all, when they reach one point, run against a stone wall, and that is in reference to Mr. Lincoln's religious sentiments. I happen to know something on that subject that very few persons know. My wife, who has been dead nearly two years, was the only witness of what I am going to state to you as having occurred. Very soon after my second year's work as minister in the Illinois Conference, I was sent to Springfield. There were ministers in the Illinois Conference who had been laboring for twenty-five years to get to Springfield, the capital of the State. When the legislature met there were a great many people here, and it was thought to be a matter of great glory among the ministers to be sent to Springfield. But I was not pleased with my assignment. I felt my inability to perform the work. I did not know what to do. I simply talked to the Lord about it, however, and told him that unless I had help I was going to run away. I heard a voice saying to me, 'Fear not,' and I understood it perfectly. Now I am coming to the point I want to make to you. I was standing at the parsonage door one Sunday morning, a beautiful morning in May, when a little boy came up to me and said: 'Mr. Lincoln sent me around to see if you was going to preach to-day.' Now, I had met Mr. Lincoln, but I never thought any more of Abe Lincoln than I did of any one else. I said to the boy: 'You go back and tell Mr. Lincoln that if he will come to church he will see whether I am going to preach or not.' The little fellow stood working his fingers and finally said: 'Mr. Lincoln told me he would give me a quarter if I would find out whether you are going to preach.' I did not want to rob the little fellow of his income, so I told him to tell Mr. Lincoln that I was going to try to preach. I was always ready and willing to accept any assistance that came along, and whenever a preacher, or one who had any pretense in that direction, would come along I would thrust him into my pulpit and make him preach, because I felt that anybody could do better than I could.

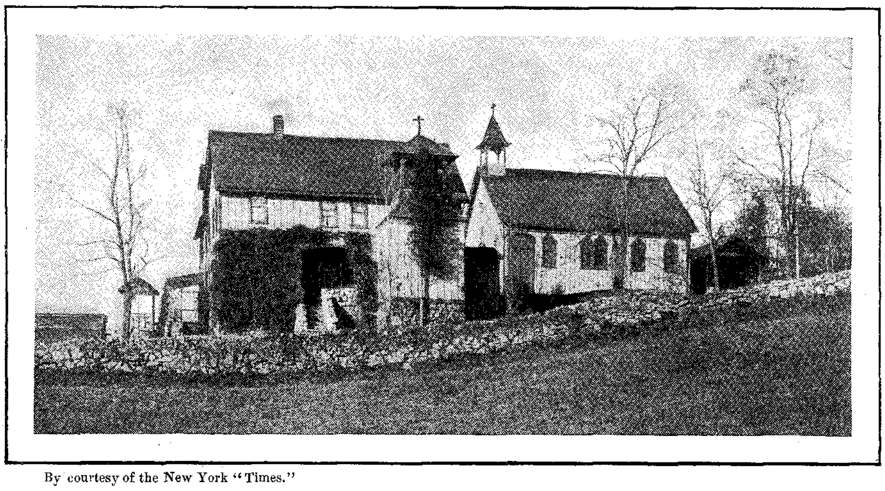
By courtesy of the New York "Times."

A SHRINE IN THE WILDERNESS,

Erected by Father Paul and his friars in the lands of Graymoor, near Garrison, New York.

"The church was filled that morning. It was a good-sized church, but on that day all the seats were filled. I had chosen for my text the words: 'Ye must be born again,' and during the course of my sermon I laid particular stress on the word 'must.' Mr. Lincoln came into the church after the services had commenced, and there being no vacant seats, chairs were put in the altar in front of the pulpit, and Mr. Lincoln and Governor French and wife sat in the altar during the entire service, Mr. Lincoln on my left and Governor French on my right, and I noticed that Mr. Lincoln appeared to be deeply interested in the sermon. A few days after that Sunday Mr. Lincoln called on me and informed me that he had been greatly impress with my remarks on Sunday and that he had come to talk with me further on the matter. I invited him in, and my wife and I talked and prayed with him for hours. Now, I have seen many persons converted; I have seen hundreds brought to Christ, and if ever a person was converted Abraham Lincoln was converted that night in my house. His wife was a Presbyterian, but from remarks he made to me he could not accept Calvinism. He never joined my church, but I will always believe that since that night Abraham Lincoln lived and died a Christian gentleman."

Colonel Jacquess was a man of independence of character, says Mr. Watson. "He refused to the last (1897) to receive a pension, until, in his extreme old age, at the urgent request of the Society of the Survivors of the Twenty-third Illinois, he allowed it to be applied for." He said: "It has been my desire and not the fault of the Government that I have never received a pension."



By courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE CONVENT AND CHAPEL AT GRAYMOOR,

Where dwell the sisterhood which with Father Paul's friars have gone over to the Catholic Church.

REHABILITATING PAUL IN GERMANY

THE pendulum of theological discussion in Germany seems to hang more in the perpendicular at present regarding the Christianity of Paul and the Christianity of Christ. For a time Paul has been more or less non-suited, as teaching without authority the doctrine of Christ's mediatorship. Professor Harnack's dictum that "Not the Son, but the Father alone, constitutes a part of the Gospel as this was proclaimed by Jesus," contained in his "Essence of Christianity," is said to have found over 100,000 readers, even if we count as readers only the number of buyers of the book. By this sentence it is intimated that Jesus was not an object, but merely a revealing subject, of the religion he proclaimed. In this way arose the distinction between the Christianity of Christ and the Christianity concerning Christ. Harnack's views added fuel to the controversial fire in the case of Christ versus Paul, in which modern interpreters insist that the common and current Christianity of the early Church and of modern orthodoxy, with its highly developed Christology and Atonement, is a Pauline product foisted upon the Church and practically burying the original form of the Gospel as Jesus first proclaimed it.

In the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg) Dr. Hans Windisch gives a résumé of the whole discussion, which has engaged many disputants, and indicates that the tendency at present is to bridge the seeming chasm between Paul's preaching and that of Christ, the critics, too, beginning to recognize more and more that the roots of Paul's extended Christology and Soteriology are to be found in the original Gospel as it was proclaimed by Christ himself. The writer outlines the original Christianity of Christ substantially in these words, showing the justification for Paul's teaching:

> The Gospel as proclaimed by Jesus can in its original form readily be grouped around one central thought, namely, the preaching concerning the Kingdom of God. Jesus feels that he has been called to prepare mankind for the coming revelation of God. In the spirit of the prophets he demands that they shall *repent*. He interprets the law and opens up its deeper meaning. He teaches men a new conception of the will of God. For him the law of God is something simple and easily intelligible, namely: Love of God and love of the neighbor; but at the same time it has also something difficult and something that only the fully developed and positive man can perform—abstinence from the world and self-denial. And then, after this repentance, Jesus *promises* something in the sense of the prophets. For all those who are oppressed, humble, and suffering he promises relief from their troubles and the satisfaction of their wants. He brings to them comfort and hope. To the sinners and the humble, who turn to him, he promises to secure from God the forgiveness of their sins. The unique feature of this preaching concerning the Kingdom of God, composed of demands and promises, brings him into antagonism to the Pharisees and the Scribes. He finds adherents practically only in the lower classes. A small band is willing to permit him to prepare them for the expected revelation.
>
> And now what part is he himself in this Gospel? First, he is the final messenger of God before the beginning of the end of the world; he is the preacher of repentance in the eleventh hour. He has merely to proclaim the will of God to men and to tell what God wishes and intends to do. He does not say: I am here; believe on me; but he says: The Kingdom of God is at hand, and God's great judgment is to come, therefore do and think what God wants you to do and think. He says nothing about a mediator or a Savior, whom mankind stands in need of. He places mankind directly in the presence of God and makes them dependent on him directly. There is only one Being that is omnipotent, omniscient, and good, and who is to be feared above all things, and that is God, and he himself is not a part of this Being. This is the picture of Christ and his Gospel according to the Synoptic Gospels.
>
> Out of the depth of his new revelation of God Jesus draws the faith, the earnestness, and conscientiousness of his demands. No man in Israel has ever so confidently and so impressively spoken of the Father and the God in heaven as he did. For this reason he has certainly applied to himself at least two names, which testify of the uniqueness and depth of his conception of the Gospel, namely, the Son of God and the Messiah. As the Son he has received all things that he reveals from the Father, and he alone has received it. As the Messiah he demands of his disciples and of all the Jews that they must decide either for or against him personally. In accordance with this he at the end of his life comes out of his reserved position, and presents himself as the Savior and makes the salvation of mankind dependent on their relations to him and to his mission.
>
> From this time on a decisive rôle in the Gospel of Jesus is assigned to a person, who, however, is not God, namely, to the Son of Man, who has by God been appointed to be the Judge of the world and the consummation of redemption. This Son of Man is the Messiah Jesus who, after his death, has been raised to heaven and will appear again from heaven. Jesus has probably himself applied the prophecy of Daniel to himself as predictive of his future. There also can be no doubt that he now assigns to that death, which he knows will be his lot on account of the hostility of the Scribes and Pharisees, a highly important significance as the final and last means for the redemption of those very malefactors who have brought it about, and as a means to reestablish the proper relations between God and his rebellious people, as is evident from his words in connection with the establishment of the Lord's Supper. Thus the Gospel of Jesus finds its acme and full development in his self-consciousness as the Son and the Savior and the Redeemer, and closes with a predictive view of his death and his exaltation and appointment to the judgeship of the world.

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CIVILIZING WORK OF MISSIONS

PRESIDENT TAFT sees the spirit of missionary work as a great civilizing force. It is analogous, so he told the members of the Washington Convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, to "the spirit that leads a nation into what we have done in Cuba, in Santo Domingo, and the Philippines." That spirit is only such as is felt by "many a man who has sought to help another man"—but, he adds, "if we go into that sort of thing for undying gratitude we may as well give it up in the beginning." As the Washington papers report him, President Taft's further words were:

> "We could, those of us who were in the Orient, study somewhat the Chinese question, study somewhat the movements that were going on in that great empire of 400,000,000 people; and the chief movement that was going on was a movement that found its inspiration in the foreign missions that have been there to introduce Christian civilization among that people. I do not hesitate to say that, because I am convinced of the fact. They are the outposts of the Christian civilization. Each missionary, with his house and his staff, forms a nucleus about which gathers an influence far in excess of the numerical list of converts. They have a political influence. The development of China to-day is largely the result of, first, the missionary movement, and the education in America and elsewhere, under the influence of these missionaries, of young Chinamen, who are anxious that their country shall take the position that her wealth, and numbers, and resources, and possibilities, and history justify.
>
> "The same thing is true, tho I am not so familiar with it, in regard to Africa. The men who take their lives in their hands and go among the natives are entitled to be called the outposts of civilization. They have been criticized, and I presume that is something that is common to human kind; they have been held up to contempt at times. The lives they lead, the good they do, and the fact that they represent the highest of our civilization make it so important that they should be sent into those far-distant places. I do not want to reflect upon anybody, but I am bound to say that in those distant lands a great many who visit there for gain, and for so-called business, for livelihood that they could not earn at home, are not representatives of our best element at home. They take in the native when they can, and they do not impress the native, who has only them to judge by, that the civilization that they represent would be any great improvement on that which they have. When you contrast them with the missionaries who go there only for disinterested purposes, risking their lives, it makes me indignant to hear contempt exprest for these men, to those in positions where they may be complete sacrifices to the cause."

THE PRESIDENT'S IDEA OF A COLLEGE LEADER

PRESIDENT TAFT gave utterance to his ideal of the college president when he assisted the other day at the induction of Wesleyan's new executive. He was frank in going counter to a wide-spread notion that a college president should primarily be a good business man. This was not to be taken in disparagement of business men, he explained, but as pointing to some inherent incompatibility in the order of mind of the man of affairs and the scholar. It was business enough for the college president to see that his college should fulfil its function as a teaching institution. President Taft, who already had a personal acquaintance with this educator who comes to the East from a similar Western post, was present at the inaugural exercises in Middletown, Conn., on November 12, and said this:

WILLIAM ARNOLD SHANKLIN,

Wesleyan's new president, who satisfies Mr. Taft's idea of what a college president should be.

"Dr. Shanklin, I am one of those 'who have advice and nothing else to offer.' I congratulate Wesleyan upon its new president. I have known of colleges thinking that they need a business man for a head, a man who knew the value of a dollar and who knew how to get it. I am glad this is not the ideal for a college president. This is not an attack on business men, but it must be admitted that one who is a business man has limitations and these ought to exclude him from being a college president. The first requisite for a college president is that he must be a teacher. That is primarily his profession, and combined with that he must have executive ability, to possess the power of properly selecting men for the work of the institution. If he does not possess these qualities, he is not fitted to build up an institution, and a faculty for its work. I congratulate the Wesleyan upon their president, believing that in Dr. Shanklin they have found one who will fill to the fullest measure the requirements which I have described."

A similar line of thought was taken by Prof. William North Rice, the professor of geology, who, during the interregnum since ex-President Raymond ceased active leadership, has guided the university's career. He is reported by the daily press as saying:

"Whatever other influences may be felt in the life of college students, the primary and essential character of a college is that it is a teaching institution. The relation of teacher and pupil is the foundation upon which the whole fabric of the college is built. When the old universities of Europe kindled anew the light of learning in the Dark Ages, it was the fame of great thinkers and great teachers that caused the ardent youth to throng by thousands to those centers of learning. Vast endowments and stately halls were a secondary development. And to-day the title of a college to the love of students and alumni and to the support of the public rests upon the intellectual activity, the high scholarship, the aptness to teach, the loyalty to truth and to all high ideals, of the members of the faculty. Secondary to these are stately buildings, rich museums, and even well-furnished libraries and laboratories; and without these the college is dead—a body without the inspiring soul."

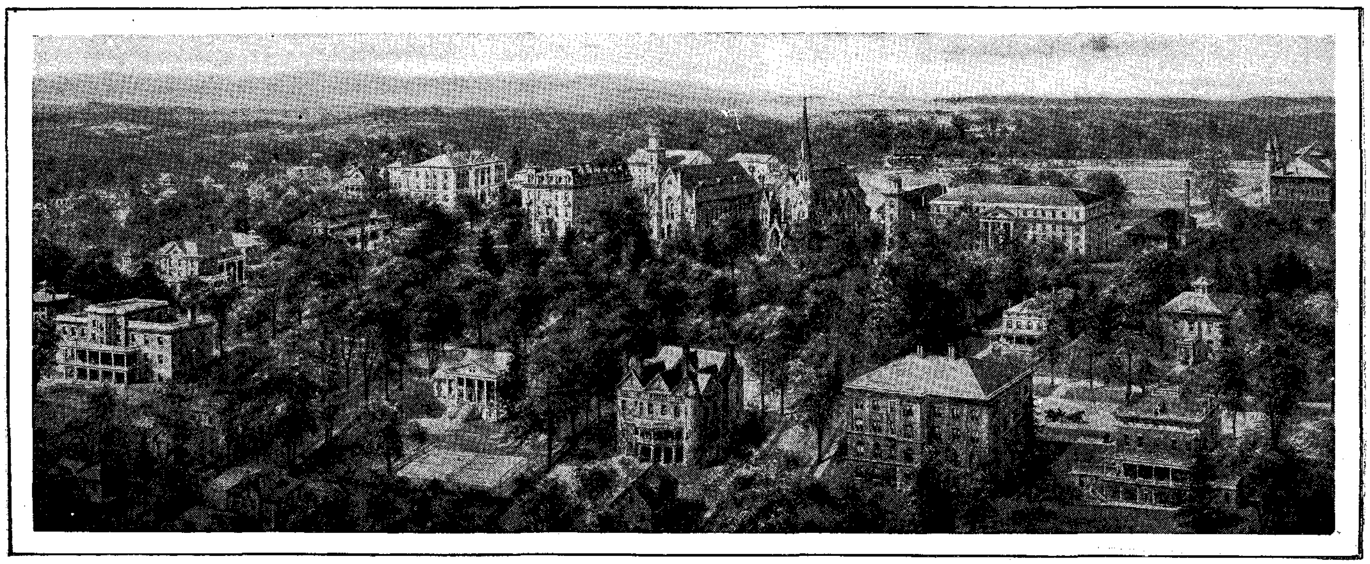
A THRUST AT THE STUDY OF GERMAN

THE study of German is so firmly entrenched in our educational system that a Frenchman's charge of its inutility sounds like an echo of 1870 until we read his serious arguments in support of his claim. Moved by observing the spirit of "Germanomania," so largely pervading the institutions of learning in Europe and America, particularly in France, he is led to ask, Does one really need to study German? In the *Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris, October 9) Louis Bertrand answers:

"I believe German to be of no value to the great majority of our compatriots, since no one speaks German outside of Germany and a very few actually go across the Rhine.

"Leaving aside the traveling men, the officers, the professors who wish to keep in the current of the scientific and the philologic movement, and the few engineers who wish to study in the laboratories or the factories across the Rhine, every one else has to deal only with a language which does not extend beyond its natural borders, and which can never pretend, as English and French, to become the idiom of traffic, of diplomacy, and of international relations."

Mr. Bertrand goes on to show that this emulation of German methods results from the Franco-Prussian War, and that it is based on the erroneous belief that the German success was caused by superior learning, whereas the real cause, he thinks, was the spirit



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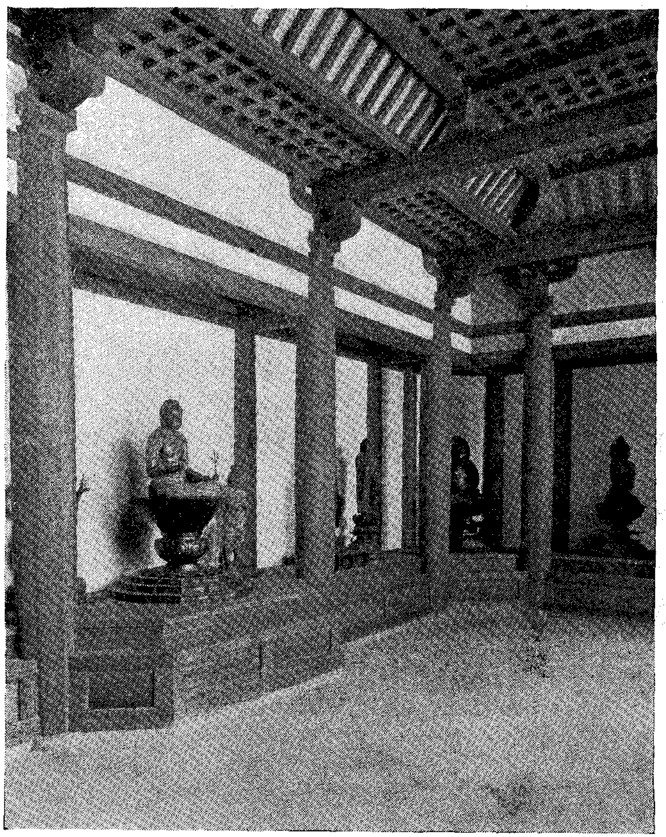
THE CAMPUS AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

of militarism and discipline which was such a moving factor in the Prussian Army of 1870.

Furthermore, the author goes on to state, that in his recent trip through the sphere of German influence in the Orient he found no one speaking German. The German business men, hotel-keepers, everybody who held intercourse with the natives, spoke either French or the native language. On the railroad from Bagdad, which is chiefly a German enterprise, all the station masters and employees spoke French as their only European language. Oriental students, according to their teachers, will not study German because it is useless to them. The merchandise from Paris is always the best seller, altho it is made in Germany.



BUDDHIST ROOM,

At the Boston Museum, containing thirteen statues of the Eastern deity arranged with a congruous background

Mr. Bertrand considers the possibility of the future increase in the importance of German, to keep pace with Germany's rapid expansion, and, after showing that Germans in the United States soon come to speak no language but English, and that in Argentina their native German is replaced by Spanish, he concludes that the predominance of German "seems very doubtful," because:

"First, the universality of a language has no relation to a world supremacy. Even after the ruin of Rome Latin continued to be none the less the common language of the West. In earlier times the reduction of Greece to a Roman province did not compass the overthrow of the Greek language, which, on the contrary, never became so widely spread over the basin of the Mediterranean as at that very time. Finally, if Germany's influence should ever become paramount, her language would encounter two redoubtable competitors in English and French, which are now the most widely spoken of the European languages.

"From necessity the German will be conquered in this competition. It has neither the simplicity of the first nor the clearness of the second, and in these swift days it would bring only an injurious loss of time. Finally, there is no candidate for civilization (I have asked many an Oriental about this point), who does not feel with weariness what a heavy nightmare the German sentence is for thought."

The author's conclusion is that English and French, and then Spanish, are the most important languages for all except the few who deal particularly with Germany.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOSTON'S "DUAL" MUSEUM

BOSTON is fertile in "new thought" and new ideas. She may have sixty-seven religions, but she has more than one sauce. That is, if we consider as sauce her ministrations to the artistic life. Almost simultaneously she opens the doors of her new opera-house and her new art-museum. This latter is planned on new lines of museology, and outsiders are applauding her first steps in what is called the "dual system" of arrangement. By means afforded by this museum the visitor, if he be a plain or even a cultivated citizen who wishes for a few moments to refresh his fatigued or starving soul amid the beautiful things of art, is conducted to a room where these are assembled in fit settings and with plenty of elbow-room. If he be a student or a connoisseur, he is taken to another floor, where all the rest of the museum's possessions in this genre are collected and where, assisted by their arrangement, he traces the history of their development. The Boston *Transcript*, in treating this new departure says:

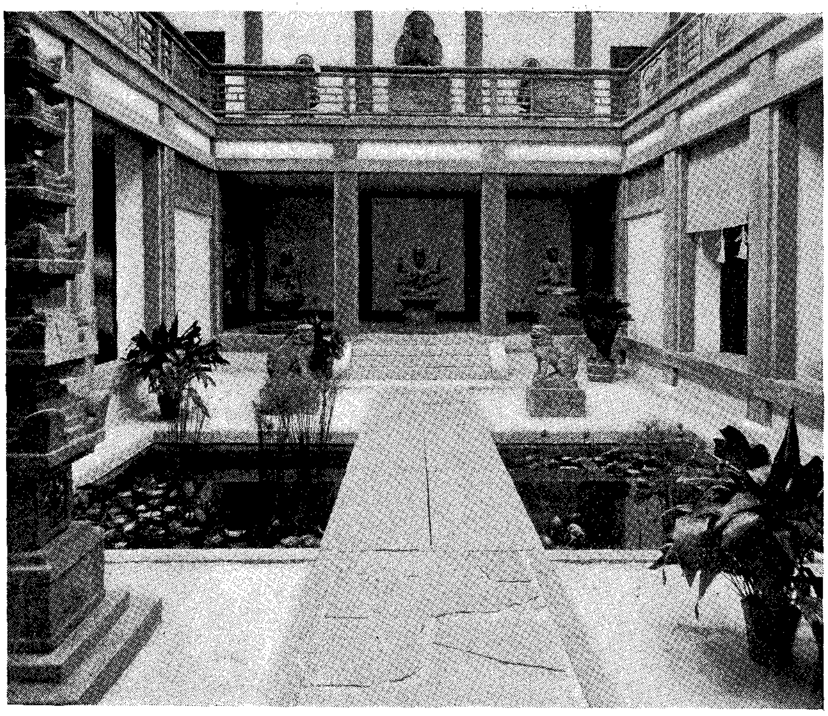
"As the visitor who enters the museum for the first time goes from one gallery to another and from one department to another, he is not especially conscious of any revolution in the methods of installation and exhibition. Naturally, he sees that there is a great deal more space than in the old museum, and that the works exhibited have a much better light, and, if he is observant, he will not fail to note that far more thought has been bestowed on the matter of classification and grouping, as well as backgrounds and environment. But he will not, in all probability, immediately realize that this museum is, as it were, conducting a radical experiment, which amounts to a revolutionary departure from the ordinary system. As a matter of fact, circumstances beyond the control of the staff have operated to make the apparent, visible, working arrangement of the exhibits less novel, less different from that of other museums, than might have been expected.

"Certain departments, like that of Chinese and Japanese art, lend themselves more or less naturally to the dual system of arrangement. They are rich in the numbers and the quality of their treasures, rich in their variety, and particularly adapted to a rotating series of exhibitions; many of their objects are portable, light, and easily put in place, and as easily moved about, as for example the kakemono, prints, inro, sword-guards, ivory carvings, lacquers, screens, metal-work, small bronzes, and pottery. The Oriental collection of the museum has never been shown *en bloc*, and in the nature of things never could be; it is perfectly adapted to the dual system; and, with the exception of the large statuary in wood and the heavy stone garden lanterns, and a few marble statues, its manifest destiny, so to say, is to be in a perpetual state of flexibility, one special exhibit succeeding another. The vast majority of its treasures at any given time are in the storerooms and study-rooms; the minority in the exhibition galleries. So, to some extent, of the department of classical art; its masterpieces may always be on view in the exhibition galleries of the upper floor, but its immense collection of Greek vases is downstairs, in the reserve, where students of that special line of art may inspect it at their leisure. Likewise, the Morse collection of Japanese pottery is by itself downstairs, in a special room, where those who specialize may study it to their hearts' content.

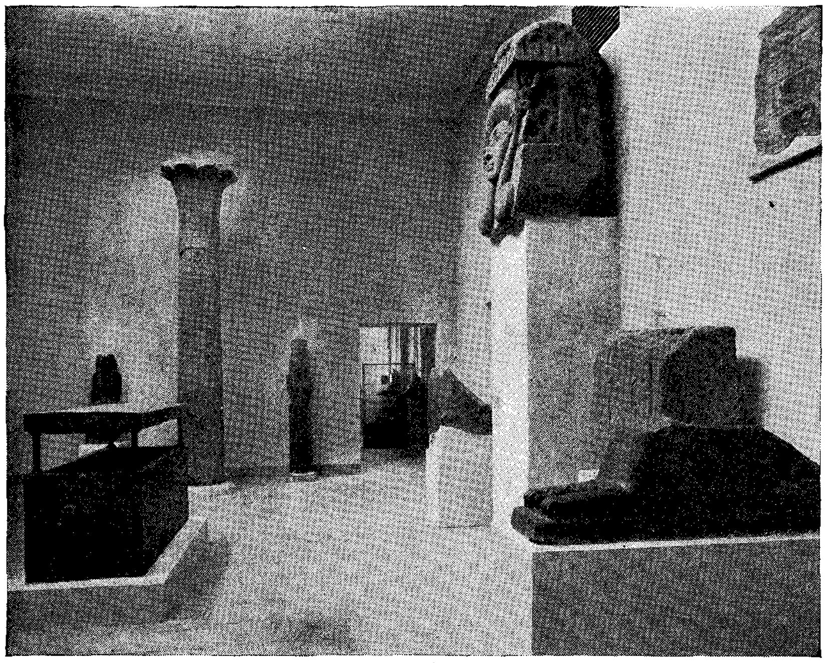
"Theoretically, this is true of all the departments, that their 'show' pieces are upstairs, for the great public to see, while their reserves are on the lower floor, accessible to those who wish to study them. But this division is not equally possible in all the departments. In the department of paintings, for instance, we have some seven galleries and a corridor on the top floor, with space for many pictures, but it would be absurd to suppose that all the paintings shown in these galleries are masterpieces. There is hardly a museum in existence which has enough first-rate paintings to fill such a space. The dual system, the 'Boston plan,' does not, as it chances, quite fit in with present conditions in the department of paintings, or *vice versa*. The time may come when the department will grow up to the system. For the present it is virtually, by force of circumstances, disregarded."

Quite naturally the "Boston plan" is not looked upon as so much of a novelty outside of Boston. The New York *Evening Post*, not to commit itself too far, observes that the new institution "represents no violent break with the past, but rather a sober and thoughtful adaptation of ideas that in an incipient form are fairly wide-spread." "The charming novelty that everywhere allures the visitor may well represent merely the working out of the problem of attractive display, department by department. . . . Yet it would be simply ungrateful not to admit that much of the beauty of the arrangement is merely a conservative reflection of certain advanced ideas agitated some years ago by friends of the museum and members of the staff." The Boston remedy for the stuffed museum, says this journal, is "not to prefer one class of visitor to the other, but to serve each according to its needs." Thus, it is said, ensues a duality—two museums in one. We read further:

> "The student knows about his subject already, and comes with a definite aim. He merely needs the objects of his study to be kept safely where he can get at them promptly. This means, at Boston, and to a less degree elsewhere, keeping the objects of merely archeological interest in exhibition storage. The student is precisely on the terms of an accredited reader in one of the special reserved collections of a public library. The classification here is not for effective display, but for accessibility. A simple arrangement by period and material suffices.
>
> "How different is the case of the average visitor. He wanders in, hoping to find something, and finds usually a deal too much. The only hope of winning him is to set up a limited number of beautiful things so that he may, nay, must, see them. Suppose he enters a hall where there are a thousand Greek vases. He will blink and flee. At best he will pick out with the aid of some guide-book a few starred or double-starred examples, and these he will see with the discomfort shed by the surrounding unexamined objects. Show him ten fine vases, and you would rejoice him. One must limit the exhibition, in short, to the capacity of the visitor. Again, suppose we have things shown not merely in oppressive numbers, but in the arbitrary divisions invented by students and curators—such an institution, say, as the British Museum. How does our simple art-lover fare then? He is interested in Egypt, having wintered on the Nile, and is looking at colossal stone gods. They suggest the elaborate painted mummy cases—which are 200 yards away in a necropolis of their own. He has heard of the marvelous turquoise glazes; they are a quarter of a mile away upstairs in the department of ceramics. Perhaps he recalls certain austere statuettes of fine quality; these are also at a remove and higher up in the department of bronzes. So it goes. Our worthy man-in-the-street comes to esthetic shipwreck amid the intricate channels cut for impassionate skilled navigators.
>
> "They do things better at Boston. Visit, for example, the classical wing. Hall by hall you get the picture of advancing or retrograding art. Everything contributes to these epitomes. Large sculpture in marble or bronze, small bronzes and terra-cottas, painted vases, even graven mirrors and embossed tops of toilet-boxes, each object gives its testimony to the greatness of ancient art. In this fashion the impression remains fairly uniform and satisfying from gallery to gallery tho the components vary. Here have we not a hint of what the museum of the future will be, when the fundamental distinction between keeping and showing shall be given due honor—the scholar served faithfully but not to the detriment of the artist and the humble lover of the beautiful?"



THE MUSEUM'S JAPANESE GARDEN,
Where the characteristics of Japanese architecture and gardening are exemplified.



EGYPTIAN ROOM,
Showing the Museum's policy of not overcrowding exhibits.

A MANHATTAN COCKTAIL IN PARIS—If "Nick Carter," the New York detective, is put into a play it is no surprize that the result should resemble a Manhattan cocktail. Paris has borrowed the police spy from us and dramatized him for the Théâtre de l'Ambigu, "the Mecca of French melodrama." It is the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* who sees the result symbolized by the drink that takes its name from Manhattan. As a mixture the play in its ingredients, he says, resembles *Robert Macaire*, *Dubose* of "The Lyons Mail," *Sherlock Holmes*, *Raffles*, and *Arsène Lupin*. Alexandre Bisson and Guillaume Livet are the mixers and the result which the Parisian public are imbibing eagerly is described thus:

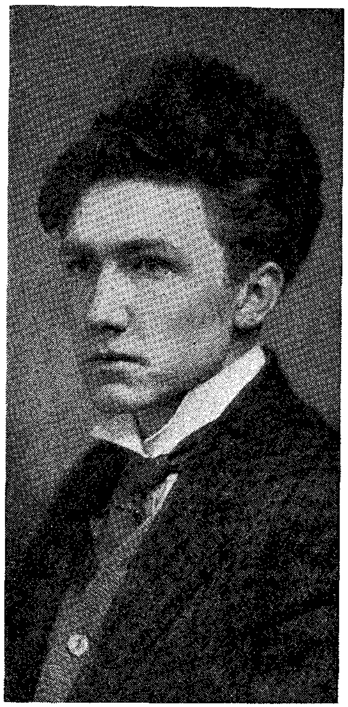
> "The play opens with a sensational criminal trial in a New York police court, when *Melvil* and his accomplice, charged with attempting to kidnap the daughter of a Wall-Street magnate, escape by a clever substitution of persons. *Melvil* really loves the heroine, who is about to wed a young naval lieutenant. There is an effective scene during a grand betrothal ball at a big Fifth-Avenue hotel, during which the audience sees *Melvil* murder a venerable white-bearded billionaire and substitute himself for his victim, while in the center of the stage the guests are dancing the lancers to the accompaniment of a Tsigane orchestra. Afterward

there is a terrific hunt for the villain, in which the city police are aided by two superb hounds, who come bounding over walls, leap through windows and doors, and finally run their quarry to earth. These two dogs, named *Max* and *Duke*, acted their parts to perfection. The two-legged actors and actresses, however, are in mortal dread of them, because during a rehearsal the ferocious animals suddenly dashed into the prompter's box, which they mistook for their kennel, bowled over the prompter, whom they grabbed by the throat, and the unfortunate man could not be set free until released by the keeper of the hounds.

"The third and fourth acts disclose the lowest slums and criminal dives of New York. The romantic American Apache at last saves the life of the heroine by suddenly covering her with his body just as his discarded and jealous mistress fires at her a sort of infernal machine composed of half-a-dozen revolvers concealed in a traveling clock. The romantic Apache is annihilated, and down drops the curtain amid the frenzied applause of the public, which thus once more manifested its predilection for the detective and the knave as the theatrical heroes of the day."

AN AMERICAN POET DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND

TO have *Punch* pun on your name and then make amends by saying that your verse is "the most remarkable thing in poetry since Robert Browning," ought to be something of a guaranty for fame. For this to fall to the lot of an American makes it necessary for us to know more of this man. His resounding name is Mr. Ezra Pound, over which *Punch* becomes antic and invents the alternative *Mr. Ezekiel Ton*, adding that he is "by far the newest poet going, whatever other advertisements may say." If this is not saying enough *Punch* will enforce his claims to attention by this remarkable judgment: "He has succeeded, where all others have failed, in evolving a blend of the imagery of the unfettered West, the vocabulary of Wardour Street, and the sinister abandon of Borgiac Italy." Mr. Pound, so we learn from the English *Bookman*, has met an "unusually appreciative reception" in London. He "is a young American of English descent, his forebears having been among those early settlers who went out to the New World in the seventeenth century." On his mother's side he is distantly related to Longfellow, "whose poetry he does not admire." *The Bookman* gathers up such biographical facts as these:



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EZRA POUND,

An American poet who blends, says an English critic, "the imagery of the unfettered West, the vocabulary of Wardour Street, and the sinister abandon of Borgiac Italy."

"He is a Fellow of the University of Pennsylvania; has traveled much in Spain; lived for some while in Venice; and is now making his home in England with no particular desire to depart from us, tho he has a very much greater liking for the English people than for their climate. He has two other small books of verse to his name, 'A Lume Spento' and 'A Quinzaine for this Yule' which were printed in limited editions for private circulation. The smallness of his output does not indicate barrenness or indolence, but that he has a faculty of self-criticism; he has written and burned two novels and three hundred sonnets."

More recently Mr. Pound has published two small volumes of verse, "Personæ" and "Exultations." Mr. R. E. Scott-James, an English critic writing in the London *Daily News*, sees in Mr. Pound's verse "no eking out of thin sentiment with a melody or a song." On the other hand, "he writes out of an exuberance of incontinently struggling ideas and passionate convictions. . . . He plunges straight into the heart of his theme, and suggests virility in action combined with fierceness, eagerness, and tenderness. . . . He has individuality, passion, force, and an acquaintance with things that are profoundly moving." In our issue for October 30 we quoted his "Ballad of the Goodly Fere." We give here some taste of what Mr. Edward Thomas, in *The English Review*, calls the finest of his pieces—his love-poems. "In Praise of Ysolt," Mr. Thomas declares, shows "that the writer does not depend upon a single mood or experience. The beauty of it is the beauty of passion, sincerity, and intensity, not of beautiful words and images and suggestions; on the contrary, the expression is as austere as Biblical prose." To quote further:

"The thought dominates the words and is greater than they are.

"It opens:

In vain have I striven to teach my heart to bow;
In vain have I said to him
'There be many greater singers than thou.'

But his answer cometh, as winds and as lutany,
As a vague *crying upon the night*
That leaveth me no rest, saying ever,
'Song, a Song.'

"In the 'Idyl for Glaucus' a woman hovers by the sea in search of Glaucus, who has tasted 'the grass that made him sea-fellow with the other gods.' Here the effect is full of human passion and natural magic, without any of the phrases which a reader of modern verse would expect in the treatment of such a subject. . . . . . .

"'And thus in Nineveh' we venture to quote in its entirety, not as the best but as the shortest of these love-poems, with this warning that, like the two last, it does not reveal Mr. Pound neat, tho we are confident that it will give conviction to our praise of his style:

Aye! I am a poet and upon my tomb
Shall maidens scatter rose leaves
And men myrtles, ere the night
Slays day with her dark sword.

Lo! this thing is not mine
Nor thine to hinder,
For the custom is full old,
And here in Nineveh have I beheld
Many a singer pass and take his place
In those dim halls where no man troubleth
His sleep or song.
And many a one hath sung his songs
More craftily, more subtle-souled than I;
And many a one now doth surpass
My wave-worn beauty with his wind of flowers.
Yet am I poet, and upon my tomb
Shall all men scatter rose leaves
Ere the night slay light
With her blue sword.

It is not, Raama, that my song rings highest
Or more sweet in tone than any, but that I
Am here a poet, that doth drink of life
As lesser men drink wine.

"And on the same page is this wonderful little thing that builds itself so abruptly, swiftly, clearly into the air:

I ha' seen them 'mid the clouds on the heather.
Lo! they pause not for love nor for sorrow,
Yet their eyes are as the eyes of a maid to her lover,
When the white hart breaks his cover
And the white wind breaks the morn.
'Tis the white stag, Fame, we're a-hunting,
Bid the world's hounds come to horn!

One of Mr. Pound's poems bears the suggestive title "Revolt Against the Crepuscular Spirit in Modern Poetry." Mr. Thomas adds:

"To say what this poet has not is not difficult; it will help to define him. He has no obvious grace, no sweetness, hardly any of the superficial good qualities of modern versifiers; not the smooth regularity of the Tennysonian tradition, nor the wavering, uncertain languor of the new, tho there is more in his rhythms than is apparent at first through his carelessness of ordinary effects. He has not the current melancholy or resignation or unwillingness to live; nor the kind of feeling for nature that runs to minute description and decorative metaphor. He can not be usefully compared with any living writers, tho he has read Mr. Yeats."

Addams, Jane. The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets. 12mo, pp. 162. The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

It has been said that the present age is the age for youth. The young are to outstrip the old, but it is the age when the young of the city are in direst peril of life, soundness of body, soundness of mind, and long-lived efficiency. The street, the dance-hall, the saloon are setting snares for the young of both sexes, and it is only quite recently that the thinkers and philanthropists are awakening to the fact that the rising generation is being either wasted by overwork and the want of recreation, or poisoned and destroyed by improper or vicious amusements. Jane Addams belongs to the class of good women who are trying after the introduction of sound and uncontaminated pleasures for the street youth of both sexes. She points out how they are to be saved from overwork and supplied with sufficient time and space for wholesome play. Her book is well worthy the study of all preachers and teachers.

Allen, James. The Mastery of Destiny. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

American Foreign Policy. By a Diplomatist. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Austin, Major Herbert H. A Scamper Through the Far East. Including a Visit to Manchurian Battle-fields. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Austin, Mary. Lost Borders. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Avery, Elroy McKendree. A History of the United States and its People. Vol. V. 8vo, pp. 432. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Co.

The present volume of this elaborate and artistic work is occupied with the detailed recital of those incidents which led to the Declaration of Independence and resulted in the foundation of a new nation (1763–1776). The conclusion of the Franco-English War, by which France was practically driven out of North America, made conditions favorable for the revolt of the American colonies. Then followed in swift succession the events which Mr. Avery details with minute and conscientious care —the Stamp Act and the "Boston Tea-party," the First Continental Congress, the Second Continental Congress, Bunker Hill, and so on to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The care with which the minutiæ attending these closing scenes of English domination over the American Colonies are depicted will excite the admiration, as it will satisfy the demands, of every reader who delights in circumstantialities. The portraits of every eminent man concerned in these events is given in a beautiful form, sometimes a colored print of the finest execution. All the main documents, as well as columns, paragraphs, and advertisements from the contemporary press, appear in facsimile. Nothing, indeed, can equal this prodigality of illustration. When we read Homer or Cicero we are obliged to rely upon a Dictionary of Antiquities for an account of the houses, buildings, utensils, dress, etc., of those who fought with Agamemnon or lived in the age of Cæsar. In turning over the myriad illustrations of this fascinating volume we feel that we are just as far from the colonial period of America as those of Addison's days were from the Augustan age, even from the age of Pericles or the Pharaohs. The warming-pans, pots, plows, shoes, hornbooks, weapons, furniture, looms, spinning-wheels, and other paraphernalia of an American colonial home are as strange to us as if they had been dug up at Argos or on the plains of Troy. The age of steam and electricity has flung back those centuries to such an immemorial distance that the interval might easily be conceived as broader than two millenniums.

This series of American antiquities is extremely interesting and effective in helping the historian and critic to bring back that historic past which every schoolboy and schoolgirl are supposed to be acquainted with, but with which glorious period they will become much better acquainted by reading or at least examining the illustrations in this exhaustive account of "the United States and its people."

DOROTHY STANLEY,
Editor of the autobiography of her husband, Sir Henry Stanley.

Bacon, Benjamin Wisner. The Founding of the Church. 16mo, pp. 89. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

RUTH M'ENERY STUART,
Author of "Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding."

Balderston, Lloyd. The Evolution of the American Flag. From Materials Collected by the Late George Canby. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 144. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach. $1 net.

Barnes, Annie M. A Little Lady at the Fall of Quebec. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 343. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Barrows, Mary Minerva [Editor]. The Value of Happiness. Introduction by Margaret E. Sangster. 8vo, pp. 193. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Barrows, Wayne Groves. The Law of the Range. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 280. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Beard, Augustus Field. The Story of John Frederic Oberlin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 196. Boston: Pilgrim Press. $1.25 net.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. The Island of Regeneration. Pp. 362. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A shipwrecked couple on a desert island in the Pacific Ocean—this is the timeworn theme presented in Mr. Brady's new book. It would seem that the possibility of making a readable story out of such a situation had long ago been exhausted. And yet Mr. Brady has succeeded in writing a most ingeniously original tale.

Unlike other novelists who have penned similar stories, he introduces a character who attains manhood without having been in touch with civilization since early childhood. A woman appears upon the scene and it falls to her lot to develop the mind and soul of her companion. By so doing she reawakens her own better nature. Just how large a part a man's hereditary instincts would play in his education in these circumstances opens up a wide and interesting field for speculation. The time comes when the man learns of the woman's unfortunate past and his love and loyalty are submitted to the severest test. That he is disappointing at times is to be expected, for he can be judged by no ordinary standards of conduct. His subsequent contact with the world rounds out his undeveloped character acceptably. A large measure of the reader's sympathy is bound to be with the "other man" who atones for his wrong-doing by heroic attempts at reparation.

Briscoe, Margaret Sutton. The Image of Eve. A Romance with Alleviations. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Brown, Theron. Under the Mulberry Trees. A Romance of the Old Forties. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 504. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Daggett, Mabel Potter. In Lockerbie Street. A Little Appreciation of James Whitcomb Riley. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 28. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. 50 cents net.

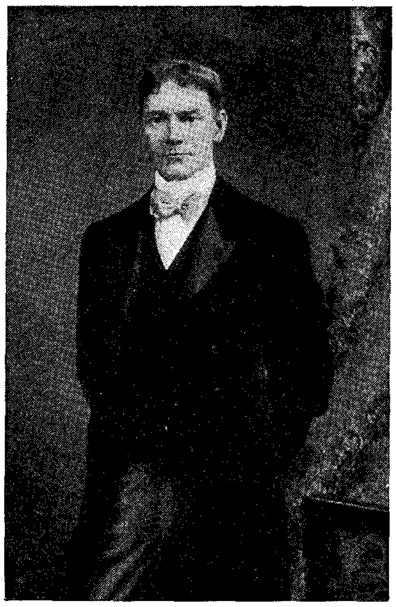
Daley, Myra. Jerd Cless. 12mo, pp. 484. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

Dawson, William J., and **Dawson,** Coningsby W. The Great English Essayists. With Introductory Essays and Notes. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Diver, Maud. Candles in the Wind. 12mo, pp. 392. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Dole, Charles F. The Ethics of Progress. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

The subtitle of this book, "The Theory and the Practise by which Civilization Proceeds," largely explains its contents and *raison d'être*. The book is a practical one, in spite of the formidable title and the complexity of the subject-matter dealt with. The author first considers selfishness, and endeavors to discover its causes, nature, and implications. In the second section, "The Doctrine of Good-Will," the author extends his doctrine, and attempts a practical solution of the problem. An interesting series of chapters then follow, on "Conscience," "Moral Evil, and How to Treat It," the "Problems of Human Nature," and "The Realm of Casuistry." The greatest value of the book, however, lies in its final part, "Problems in Practise." Some of these chapters can not fail to be helpful, and are full of well-chosen thoughts, apt illustrations, and indicative of wide reading. While exception might be taken to some of the author's conclusions, there is no doubt that the book, on the whole, is a helpful and instructive one.



JEROME K. JEROME,
Author of "They and I."

Douglass, H. Paul. Christian Reconstruction in the South. 8vo, pp. 207. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.50 net.

The colored question and the ultimate destiny of the African in America still remains the problem of the hour, according to this writer. In his somewhat melancholy Preface he quotes the Rev. Quincey Ewing, a Southerner, as declaring that the race problem originates in the white man's conviction that the negro is not human in the sense that the white man is human, and is not therefore entitled to the exercise of human rights such as the white man exercises. The Southerners, says Mr. Douglass, want the negro as a laborer, but do not consider him more criminal than whites of the same class, nor more inefficient, if he is educated, than poor whites. Mr. Douglass's object in the present work is to show how the African and half-African have advanced in this country. He details instances of the colored man's struggle after a fuller and more practical emancipation than any mere presidential decree could give him. He shows that the negro himself is actively engaged in furthering his own progress. He has now schools of all kinds and is largely utilizing them—ungraded schools, graded elementary schools, secondary schools in cities and the rural districts. Great results have also been secured from the girls' seminaries, colleges and universities, and the institutions for industrial education. An interesting sketch is given of the changes wrought among the "old men of the mountain," and their practical disappearance through the exploitation of the mountains by industry. In the last chapter of the work, the writer confidently solves every difficulty by a reference to the Christian religion. The author asks, referring to the idea of evolutionists, "Does the purpose of God thwart the spirit of Christ?" He puts the question, "Is Anglo-Saxon salvation based on the shape of the skull?" etc.

The book is well worth reading, is written with ability and enthusiasm, and profusely illustrated with half-tones of great interest.

Freytag, Gustav. Debit and Credit. 8vo, pp. 864. New York: William Abbatt.

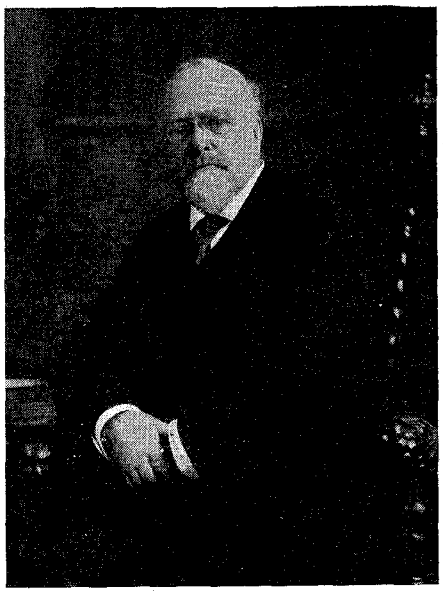
"Debit and Credit" (*Soll und Haben*) was first published by the author in 1855 and was promptly translated into English at the suggestion of the Chevalier Bunsen, German ambassador at the Court of St. James's. It immediately obtained a wide popularity in England, as it had already done in Germany. As illustrating the dignity and integrity which are to be cultivated in the mercantile life we are told that hundreds of fathers belonging to the middle class in Germany have been known to present the book to their sons as they entered upon practical life. This English version of the work is just as classic and correct in style as the German original. Moreover, the story, as such, is intensely interesting and must hold the attention of any one who takes up what is considered to be Gustav Freytag's masterpiece.

Gordon, George A. Crossing the Bar. A Lyric of Life Everlasting. 16mo, pp. 31. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Gordon, George A. The Spirit of Truth. Pamphlet, pp. 38. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 35 cents net.

Gordon, H. Laing. The Modern Mother. 8vo, pp. 278. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $2.

The movement toward the plain and practical rule of health for the individual has been signalized by the publication of many semimedical books. We mean books that are not professedly scientific and yet put forth in a popular form the results of science. These medical directions embody the experience and give the advice of sound and learned physicians. Of such a sort is the work before us, which deals in a straightforward and intelligible way with the physical life and requirements of the girl from childhood to motherhood. First the girl is taught to take care of herself, and then to bear and bring up healthy and normal children. Books on the sex question, both in German and English, generally deal with the abnormal and the exceptional. "The Modern Mother" is absolutely sane and wholesome, and should be put into the hands of all who are likely to be the mothers of America. The work is made clear by many illustrations, and closes with a list of simple remedies for such slight sicknesses as do not call for the visit of a physician. We recommend the work very highly.



REV. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER.
Author of "From Poet to Premier."

Gould, Elizabeth Lincoln. Felicia's Friends. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 186. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Graham, Harry. *Deportmental Ditties. Illustrated.* 16mo, pp. 134. New York: Duffield & Co.

Great Art Galleries. The Wallace Collection. 16mo. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. 35 cents net.

WILLIAM LINDSEY,
Author of "The Severed Mantle."

Griffith, Helen Sherman. Patty of the Circus. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Hagedorn, Hermann. A Troop of the Guard, and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 140. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10 net.

Hardy, E. J. How to be Happy tho Civil. 12mo, pp. 319. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

There are some books which we read, not because they contain anything new, or because we can seriously learn anything particular from them. They form a pleasant tissue of chitchat. They exhibit a kind, sweet, and genial mind in the author, and they sparkle with quotation and anecdote. New their anecdote may not be, but it is invariably apposite. Such are Mr. Hardy's books; being, moreover, free from cynicism of any sort. He often shows himself as the familiar pastor pointing to the higher life. To quote his advice with regard to thankless servants:

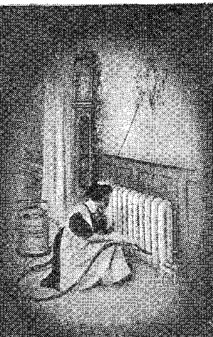
> "When you have done all that justice and kindness dictate, servants may requite you with ingratitude, and make capital out of your instruction, going elsewhere and getting higher wages; but don't be discouraged. Look upon your labor as a sort of 'home mission' and 'do good, hoping for nothing again.' Your work is far more satisfactory than that of the tract-distributer or district-visitor, and you may be quite certain that you have sent a fellow creature on her way all the better for having known you."

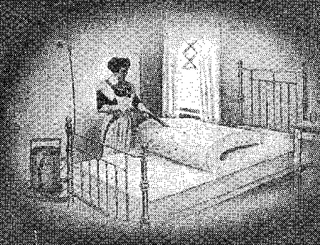
Hitchcock, Ripley [Editor]. Decisive Battles of America. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Claude Halstead Van Tyne, George Pierce Garrison, Rear Admiral French Ensor Chadwick, U. S. N. (Retired), James K. Hosmer, J. H. Latane, Richard Hildreth, Benson J. Lossing, and others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Hofmann, *Josef. Piano Questions Answered.* 8vo, pp. 136. Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.

The questions of a pupil or a student are sometimes of great value and stimulus to a teacher, while the answers of the latter often yield inspiration, or, at least, encouragement. A master of the piano like

(*Continued on page* 962)





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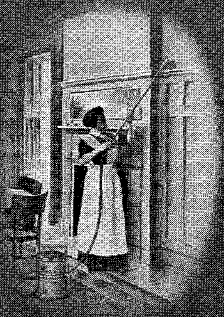

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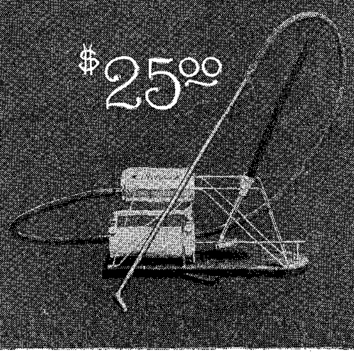

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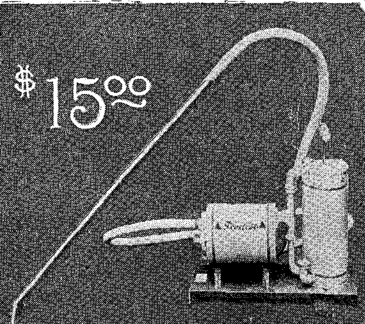

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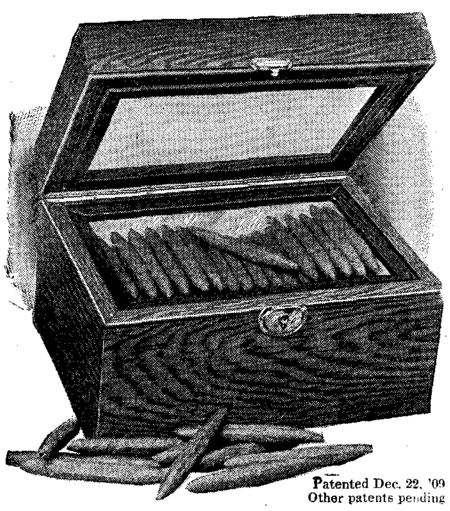

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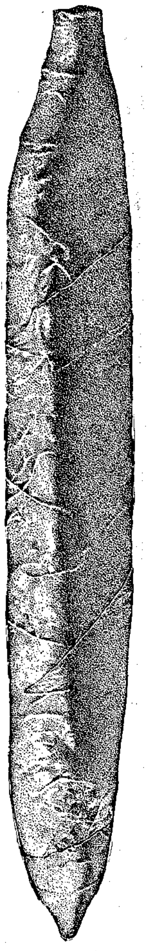
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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 960*)

Mr. Josef Hofmann can not speak on his own special subject without showing a short cut, or, at least, the best and most expeditious way to the attainment of proficiency. This is the reason why these two hundred and fifty replies to inquiries made in the columns of *The Ladies' Home Journal* have been found so exceedingly valuable, in that they give hints and elucidate points which no text-book has space to dwell upon.

Howe, M. A. DeWolfe. Harmonies. A Book of Verse. 12mo, pp. 106. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10 net.

Hyde, William DeWitt. Sin and Its Forgiveness. 16mo, pp. 115. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Ingram, Eleanor M. The Game and the Candle. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 327. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Jacobs, W. W. Sailors' Knots. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

James, Henry. Julia Bride. Pp. 84. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

"Julia Bride" is in Mr. James's characteristically involved style. Curiously enough, his obscurity of expression seems to be due to an over-zealous effort to make himself intelligible. The reader's patience will doubtless be considerably taxed before the completion of the volume, slender as it is. When single sentences cover the better part of a page, it is not easy to follow the thread of the story.

Julia Bride is desirous of effecting an advantageous marriage. Three divorces of her mother and six broken engagements of her own form a serious obstacle to this desired end. In her perplexity she appeals to one of her divorced stepfathers, also a former lover, to extricate her from the tangle, only to find that they both are in similar predicaments and are quite willing to use her for a tool to further their own matrimonial schemes. Her humiliation is complete as she fairly begs them to "tell lies for her." No one of the three is interesting and one rather wearies of dissecting their complex emotions. The outcome of it all is left to the reader's imagination.

The average busy man or woman of to-day will hardly read a novel of this sort with enthusiasm. It is too much of a psychological puzzle to prove either instructive or entertaining.

Jefferson, Charles E. Talks on High Themes for Young Christians. 12mo, pp. 162. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 75 cents net.

Jerome, Jerome K. They and I. Frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. 50.

Johnson, A. T. Chickens and How to Raise Them. Practical Methods of Rearing Chickens, with Full Instructions for the Management of Incubators, Natural and Artificial Incubation, Diseases of Fowls, etc. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 159. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Kelly, Myra. The Golden Season. Pp. 251. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Very different as to subject but bearing much of the charm that characterizes Miss Kelly's earlier stories is her latest book relating the mischievous adventures of one Elizabeth Alvord. The initial chapters are somewhat disappointing, it is true, for the author's rightful field is unquestionably among her small East Side citizens. But Elizabeth improves upon acquaintance, and it is safe to predict that no reader will close the volume without a kindly feeling for this fun-loving girl, who was at once the delight and despair of the "coed" institution of which she was a member. She could upset a class-room or bring about a marriage with equal ease. It falls to Elizabeth's bosom friend, who is also the fiancée of one of the professors and confidante of everybody in general, to record these mad pranks. The most daring, perhaps, is the creation of a mythical Aunt Elizabeth, and only by killing off this convenient relative does her niece escape serious trouble. "Crumbs of Culture" is worthy of mention, a pathetic little sketch of a gentle-souled spinster who fell in love with the college Adonis. Tho each of the eleven stories is complete in itself, they all concern the irresistible Elizabeth.

King, Henry Churchill. Letters on the Greatness and Simplicity of the Christian Faith. 12mo, pp. 197. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 75 cents net.

Kirk, William. A Modern City. Providence, R. I., and Its Activities. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 363. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Knight, Joseph. [Compiler.] A Smoker's Reveries. 16mo, pp. 148. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Knight, William Allen. The Shepherd of Jebel Nur. Frontispiece. 16mo. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Knox, George William. The Gospel of Jesus the Son of God. An Interpretation for the Modern Man. 16mo, pp. 118. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Laughlin, J. Laurence. Latter-Day Problems. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Lea, Homer. The Valor of Ignorance. 8vo, pp. 344. Harper & Bros. $1.80.

Mr. Lea has written a very daring and startling book. Yet he has done it deliberately and supports by facts and figures the deductions at which he arrives. We are told that figures and statistics may be made to prove anything. Under the marshaling of this bright and conscientious author they tell a story which every American would do well to ponder. He shows that in comparison with Japan the United States is totally unprepared for war by sea or land. He points out with the assistance of new and carefully prepared maps that Japan already has practical control of the Pacific and could easily achieve a conquest of Western America from California to Washington. He begins his treatise by an elaborate argument, based on past experience in American military enterprise, to the effect that our countrymen do not make a military nation, and reliance upon their wealth has made them inordinately arrogant. He derides the idea that wealth can serve the purpose of military preparedness and scoffs at the dream that any system of arbitration can prevent the recurrence of war. The remaining portion of his work is taken up with an elaborate demonstration of his view that the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California are at present quite at the disposal of Japan. His views are indorsed by Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee.

Lindsey, William. The Severed Mantle. Pp. 453. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.35.

It is to Provence, the land of music and romance, that our attention is directed in "The Severed Mantle." Mr. Lindsey has attempted a portrayal of the troubadour of the twelfth century who, he says, exists in the popular imagination as a "shallow fellow who wandered about twanging a lute and singing pretty songs to foolish women." While the composition

(*Continued on page 964*)

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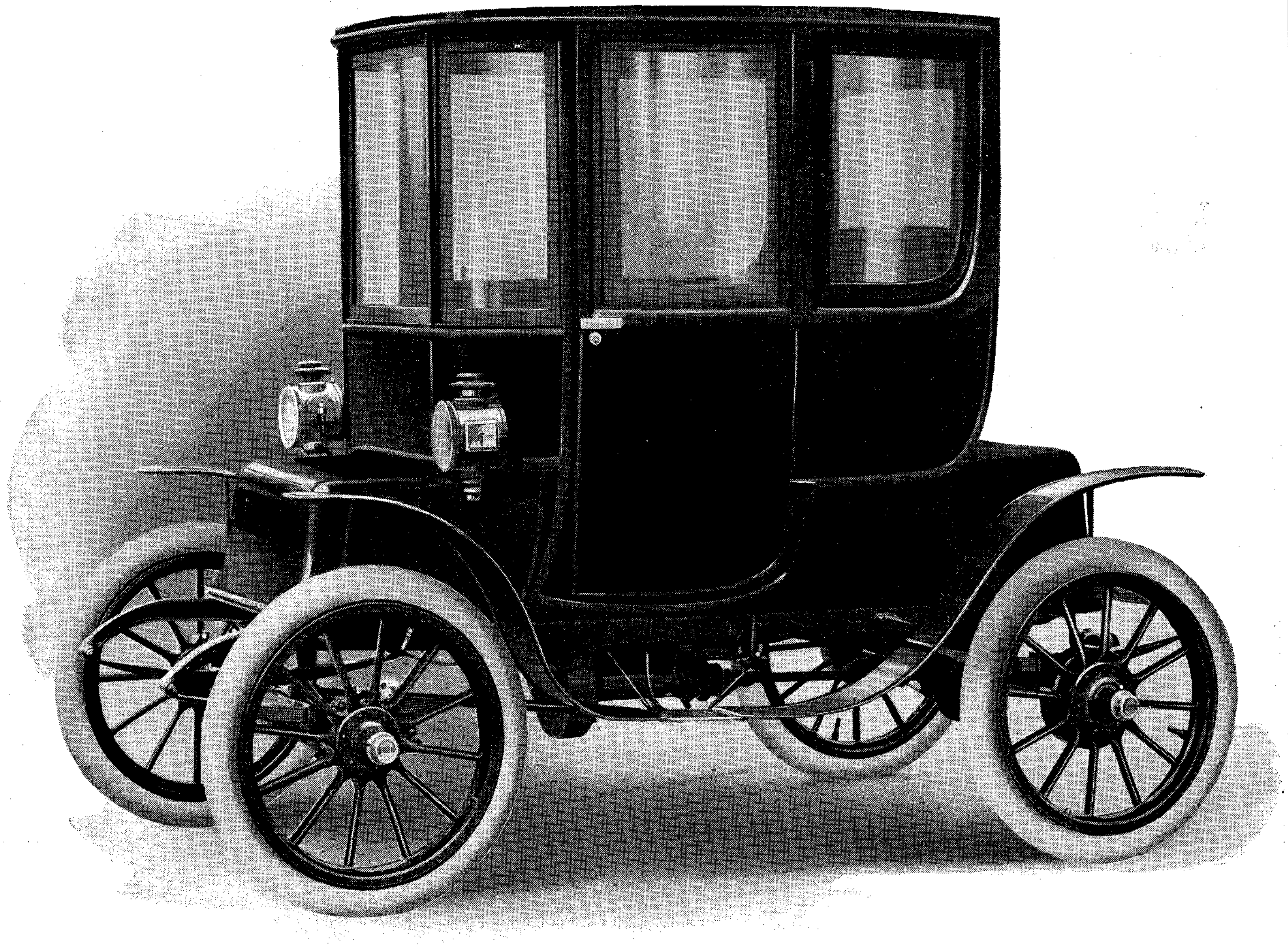

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H-O Oatmeal is manufactured from the highest grade of selected stock. After removing all foreign matter, the meat of the oat is subjected to a very high temperature, and by our own patented process is cooked for several hours under heavy steam pressure. This steam-cooking dextrinizes the starch and renders the oats easily digestible.

H-O Oatmeal is ready for the breakfast table after from ten to fifteen minutes' boiling, and provides an inviting dish of sweet, clean, separate, tender kernels in place of the sticky, soggy, indigestible mass obtained in cooking the usual "Rolled Oats."

Possibly the "other" kind may seem cheaper. But just test the quality of H-O Oatmeal and compare it with the "other" kind; again, weigh a package of H-O Oatmeal as against a package of the "other" kind. We think that you will be convinced that the few cents difference is well expended when you obtain compound interest in quality and quantity.

Ask Your Grocer for H-O OATMEAL
There is No Other "Just as Good"

An After Dinner Sweet

A confection, delicious and wholesome—U-ALL-NO cream mint, the dandiest you ever tasted.

Served in the best homes; at formal dinners, etc.

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·AFTER DINNER MINT·

is sold in sealed tins by grocers, confectioners and druggists everywhere. The air-tight tins assure freshness. If not at your dealer's we will send a liberal box on receipt of ten cts.

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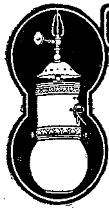

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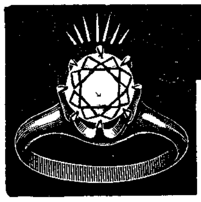

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are mined, cut and polished the same as real diamonds, retain the same beautiful hard brilliancy, and stand all tests of a genuine diamond. Surpass the best imitation stones on the market. Sold loose, or mounted in solid 14K. gold. Also a large assortment of genuine diamonds at **wholesale** prices. All goods subject to examination and approval, backed by an absolute guarantee to be as represented. **Write at once** for beautiful illustrated **free** catalog containing many designs of precious stones and fine watches. **RHODESIAN DIAMOND CO., Dept. Z 11, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago.**

(*Continued from page* 962)

of love-ballads to this or that favorite patroness was undoubtedly the first requisite of the Gay Science, it by no means embraced the whole life of these strolling singers. Raimbaut the troubadour early bound himself to a life of purity and love, and, in token of his vow, wore a severed mantle as Saint Martin, his patron saint, had before him. Convinced that "it was better to fail seeking a high ideal than to succeed in a common quest," Raimbaut did not immediately find the Perfect Love of which he was in search, and came to realize, too, that it involved certain obligations to the Church, no less than devotion to his chosen lady.

Mr. Lindsey ably fitted himself for his task by an extended study of Provence, and, as a result, has successfully reproduced the life of this period with its atmosphere of mystery and intrigue, love, and mysticism. The character of the work is what one would hardly expect from a business man, and yet it is true that in the commercial field the author has won no less notable successes than in literature. The illustrations in color are worthy of mention.

Little, Edna S. [Arranged by.] The Works of Jesus, Being the Bible Narrative of his Acts of Healing and Other Deeds, in Chronological Order, with The Sermon on the Mount as his own Summary of his Teachings. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 72. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

Losch, Rev. Henry. The God-Man, or, The Life and Works of Jesus, The Christ and Son of God. A poem in fifteen parts. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Maartens, Maarten. The Price of Lis Doris. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. The God of Love. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

MacConnell, M. F. Some Essentials in Musical Definitions. 16mo, pp. 102. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. $1.

McCook, Henry C. Ant Communities. 8vo, pp. 321. Harper & Bros. $2.

This is a fresh and original book. It is fresh because it relates the habits of the ant somewhat as Sir John Lubbock has described them, but with more fulness and sympathy. It is original because it boldly challenges a detailed comparison between ants and men. In fact, we have here a description of the ant as a creature that is a genuine citizen and so far has a life analogous to that of man whom Aristotle describes as *ζῶον πολιτικόν*, a social animal. In this respect the insect is superior to the cave-dwellers of primitive humanity. In many parts of our country there are groups of ant communities which form fraternal if not federal states. Two hundred ant-hills are thus found grouped together at Pine Hill and Warrior's Mark, Pa. This cluster of political unities do not make war upon each other, but form "substantially one community, in complete friendship," altho each is "conducted independently"; they form, indeed, a federal or confederate nation.

This author describes them as dwelling, like the ancient Roman Christians, in subterranean excavations or catacombs, systematically laid out with store-rooms and numerous chambers for assembly and other purposes. They are diligent engineers and can dig a gallery through red sandstone with their jaws and feet as the miner does with his ax or drill. The description of the care with which they prepare food for storage, and distribute it as communal rations, forms a curious chapter in this book. Far more fascinating is the writer's speculation as to the ant language, for, as he says, "language is essential to effective government among social creatures." He explains himself as follows:

> "If we take language as simply an understandable medium for expressing emotions, insects are thus endowed. By certain movements of the body and of parts of the body, especially the wings, antennæ, and jaws, and by sounds made by various organs in sundry ways, they convey to one another the primitive and simple emotions of their kind, and of all animate beings."

How ants carry on war and keep slaves, how they are benevolent and understand something of the laws of sanitation, will be learned by a further study of a book delightfully written and delightfully illustrated.

McCutcheon, John T. and **Jones,** Jenkin Lloyd. What does Christmas Really Mean? 16mo, pp. 22. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 50 cents.

Macdonald, William. Dry-Farming: Its Principles and Practise. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Century Co. $1.20 net.

Major, Charles. A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mansion, J. E. [General Editor.] Crowell's Shorter French Texts. "Michel Perrin," "Choix de Contes Populaires de 12 Haute-Bretagne," "Contes à ma Sœur," "Le Médecin Malgre Lui" by Molière, "Le Trésor du Vieux Seigneur" by Erckmann-Chatrian, "L'Avocat Patelin" by Brueys et Palaprat, "L'Avare" by Molière, "L'Évasion" by Alexandre Dumas, "Les Jumeaux de L'Hôtel Corneille" by About, "Récits Tires des Impressions de Voyage d'Alexandre Dumas," "Choix de Poésies Faciles," "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" by Molière, "Poèmes Napoléoniens." 13 vols. *16mo.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Each 25 cents net.

Menpes, Mortimer. China. Text by Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 137. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

These are brief sketches of phases of Chinese life. There are sixteen beautifully colored illustrations, also sixty-four facsimile reproductions in black and white. The author for many years held an administrative position in Hongkong under the

DURING SLEEP
Nature Repairs the Human Engine

The activities of the day cause more or less waste of tissues in the human engine, which is repaired at night during sleep.

The man or woman who can sleep well at night is sure of the necessary repairs, other things being right, to make each day a time of usefulness and living a real joy.

But let insomnia get hold of you, and the struggle begins, of trying to work with a machine out of repair. A Nebr. woman's experience with coffee as a producer of insomnia is interesting. She says:

"I used to be a coffee drinker and was so nervous I could not sleep at night before about 12 o'clock, unless I would take some medicine. I was under the doctor's care for about 5 years and my weight got down to 82 lbs.

"The doctor said I would have to quit drinking coffee. Then my father got me to try Postum which he said had done wonders for him. I am past 43 and before I quit drinking coffee, my heart would jump and flutter at times, miss a beat, then beat so fast I could hardly breath in enough air and I would get smothered.

"My tongue would get so stiff I could not talk and I could not hold a glass to drink from. Since I have been drinking Postum, in place of coffee, I can sleep sound any time I lie down, and I feel I owe everything to Postum. I now weigh 120 lbs. and am well."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

$200,000.00

IN a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST we told of an extraordinary opportunity for money-making—a plan by which a big American company, a leader in an industry in which the profits are unusually large, was giving *direct to private investors* a chance for exceptional profits, such as are usually absorbed only by bankers and large interests.

¶ The response has been so great that the offer will soon be withdrawn. The plan was a splendid success. Within a short time $200,000 has been subscribed.

¶ Such opportunities for profit-making are almost unheard of. Business men in all parts of America and even abroad lost no time in taking advantage of our announcement.

¶ This extraordinary offer was made by the Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, which is one of the foremost ship and boat building companies in America. Its big plant at Muskegon, Michigan (moved some time ago from Racine, Wisconsin), has a capacity of 4000 boats and vessels a year. Its name is known and its boats are sailing on all the waters of the world. Many prominent men are owners of Racine yachts.

¶ *The company's plant has been working night and day and has not been able to turn out more than 50 per cent. of the work that has been offered.*

¶ The Racine Company has just had a large increase in business from the United States Government, its most prominent customer, and there is now the special opportunity for important additional Government contracts. More capital is desirable for this large additional work.

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British Government, and is therefore in a position to speak especially concerning the trade of China. "Ten years ago," he says, "the German flag in Hongkong was comparatively infrequent. To-day the steamers of Germany outnumber the British."

While China has great resources they have only begun under Western methods to be tapped. It is hopeful for the hundreds of millions in China that she is at last awakening.

Meredith, George. Last Poems. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1909.

This volume gathers up the final poetic strains of George Meredith. He sings in a variety of keys, but his most important words are philosophical and admonitory. It is the present state of England, Ireland, Russia, or Italy that moved him to anxious reflection, and his words hold embalmed the wisdom of a long life of sensitive observation, and noting of the pulse beat of European life. His spirit is all for liberty and light, and the failure here or there of that spirit in the nations he studies touches the poet with sadness, but does not lead him to despair. Some one or two pieces here recall Browning's final volume "Isolando" in its frank and buoyant treatment of themes more consonant with youth than old age. It is in the nature poems, tho, that the real Meredith—the poet of earlier lyrical years—is seen. The ecstacy of "On Como," the perennial spirit of "Youth in Age," or the beauty of the "Wild Rose" show us the man to whom nature is no inanimate object, but a vital inspiring companion.

Merington, Marguerite. The Vicar of Wakefield: A Play Founded on Oliver Goldsmith's Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Metcalfe, Richard L. "Bishop Sunbeams" and Other Stories of Service. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 192. Lincoln, Neb.: Woodruff-Collins Press. $1.

Moody, William Vaughn. The Great Divide. A Play in Three Acts. 12mo, pp. 167. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Nesbit, E. Daphne in Fitzroy Street. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Lord of High Decision. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 503. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Olcott, William Tyler. In Starland with a Three-Inch Telescope. A Conveniently arranged Guide for the Use of the Amateur Astronomer. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 146. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Page, Thomas Nelson. John Marvel, Assistant. Pp. 573. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Page's story presents some very modern problems. It describes the efforts of three widely different, but mutually helpful, young men to grapple with and solve these problems, each in his chosen field. This odd trio—an ungainly minister, a Jew socialist, and a budding lawyer—incur the wrath of no less formidable enemies than political bosses, corrupt city officials, and powerful labor-leaders. A delightful love-story relieves the somber and sometimes rather tragic experiences that go to make up the bulk of the novel. While the self-sacrificing rector, John Marvel, is by far the finest character in the book, he has no prominent part in the first half of the story. Hence our surprize at the title.

Except that the unity of the story is somewhat destroyed by constant shifting from the first to the third person, the novel commands our attention and approval. Like everything that Mr. Page writes, it deserves a thoughtful hearing. The author's knowledge of human nature and his ability to portray the same are everywhere evident.

SHOP THIS CHRISTMAS
Where You Can Get What You Want Promptly

Wanamaker's Mail Order Service annihilates the distance between your home and the Wanamaker stores. It loosens the fetters that have bound you to local styles and equipment.

For over one hundred years people have visited New York to obtain "the latest and best." But a personal visit does take time, and it does cost money. The frequent necessity for saving both has resulted in wonderful improvements in the handling of orders by mail.

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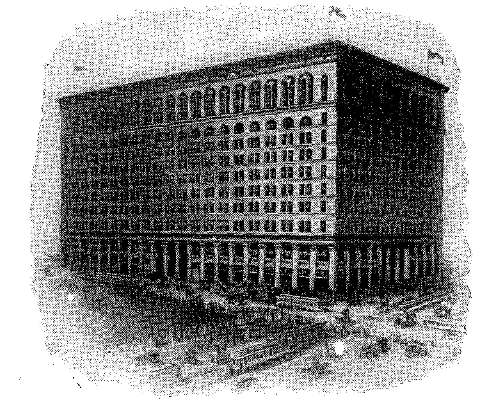
Years ago a distant customer wrote Wanamaker's to send her two spools of silk of a certain shade "in a hurry." Shipment was made in 3 hours, the selection perfect. The customer was pleased, and soon ordered something more valuable. It came promptly and right.

Trying it again and again, she learned, as thousands of others have since, that Wanamaker's service is dependable, whether you trade in person or ask us to make selections for you. In one way, perhaps, it may be said that we pay even closer attention to the order by mail, because when you call in person it naturally relieves the store of some of the responsibility of selection. When you write us to do the work for you,



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We at Once Become Your Personal Agent,

and are glad to assume all the responsibility, that of *buying* as well as *selling*.

And please do not think that your order is thrown into a hopper with thousands of others, to be ground out mechanically—nothing of that sort at Wanamaker's.

None but the most experienced employes are even allowed to touch it. An expert "Shopper" who is required to take all the time necessary, goes straight to the stock, selects the goods personally, and is in every way just as careful with your order as you could possibly be. And would it be strange if long service in this work should make the shopper's knowledge of the goods even *better* that the customer's in most lines?

It is this *conscientious* handling of orders, as well as the high quality of merchandise, which accounts for the steady growth of Wanamaker's Mail Order Service. It is to-day "International."

THE WANAMAKER SPECIAL
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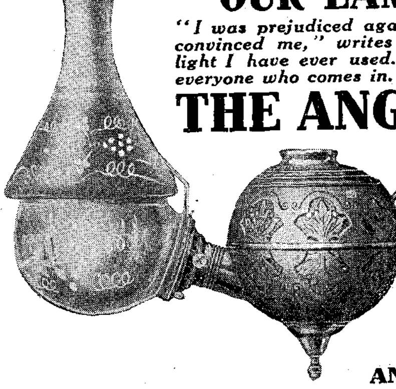
It opens and shuts easily—folds tightly—lasts for years.
This name "special" is well used. The umbrella is a 28-inch, extra quality, tape edge, union serge (silk and cotton) and will outlast most of the more expensive ones. We sell these, year after year, and we know their worth. Steel rods. Natural wood handles.
THE WANAMAKER SPECIAL is a common sense Christmas gift for man or woman; send in your order today.



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"I was prejudiced against oil and thought all lamps a nuisance. But the Angle Lamp has convinced me," writes Rev. Wm. O. Marross, Wallkill, Mass. "It is the cleanest, cheapest light I have ever used. It lights the room perfectly and our lamps are greatly admired by everyone who comes in."

THE ANGLE LAMP is the economical, convenient and perfectly satisfactory method of kerosene lighting. It resembles a handsome gas chandelier both in appearance and in its complete elimination of trouble and bother. It differs from **all** other methods in that it **throws light downward.** It lights a room brilliantly throughout, but the "angle" at which the flame burns throws the most brilliant light where it is of greatest service. It is the kind of illumination people exclaim about and envy.

"Everyone exclaims about our lights and wonders where we got them," writes one Angle Lamp user. "We have saved twenty times their cost in oil, burners, chimneys and cuss words," says another, and all agree that if people would but try the Angle Lamp, there would soon be no old style lamps left to tell their tale of discomfort. That is why we make our offer of

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

Write for Catalog 47 at once, listing 32 varieties from $2.00 up. Learn why Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, the Goulds and thousands of other particular people prefer **this** oil-burning lamp to any other means of lighting.

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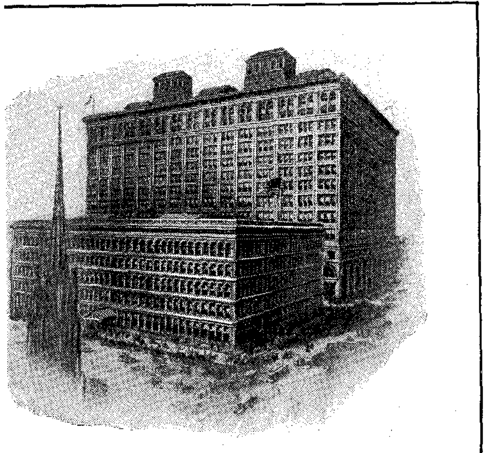
Not a week passes that we do not fill orders from every State in the Union, and from all over the World.

From Porto Rico and Panama to Alaska, and from Hawaii to the Philippines, our citizens have learned that an order to Wanamaker's brings the exact goods wanted, quickly, and at a saving in price.

It makes little difference what you want—it may be two spools of thread, or it may be a Paris hat, or a petticoat, or a piano, or a crochet needle, or a bedroom suite. You may want an excellent iron bed at $6.50, or a cast-brass one as high as $500. We have all of them.

We will redecorate and refurnish your entire house, all arrangements being made by mail. We have specialists for such things—they know how. Just tell us what you want.



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Millions have leaned on the First Arm of the Wanamaker business, founded in Philadelphia 48 years ago; and other millions on the Second Arm reaching from New York throughout New England. The Great Third Arm—

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is not stronger, but longer—it will reach you safely wherever you may be. Let us submit the evidence to you. Try us in any way.

Remember always that the Wanamaker name is back of everything we sell.

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Also tell us what you want in wearing apparel for men, women and children, dry goods, jewelry, books, fancy goods, etc. The right catalog will come to you by next mail.

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We have the greatest Furniture display in New York, in Mission, Colonial, Modern, and Palatial styles. If you will mention the style and pieces of furniture you are interested in, we will send you beautiful photographic reproductions of them, with price lists.

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It will be a delicate compliment to a friend's taste, regardless of price.

This quaint Candlestick reproduces a valuable antique. Note its exceptional grace, simplicity of outline, and charming proportions.

The base is seven inches in diameter, composed of solid spun brass, lacquered.

It is equipped complete with the old-fashioned etched glass "Wind-Bowl," in curious flowered pattern and with socket-receptacle for Bowl and Candle.

Sent anywhere in the United States for $2.00.

THE ONE BEST XMAS GIFT FOR BOYS—ORDER QUICK

No other gift will please them so much. The most intensely interesting game ever invented. Men ke it too. Lots of fun. Solves the problem of amusement.

THE NATIONAL BASE BALL GAME

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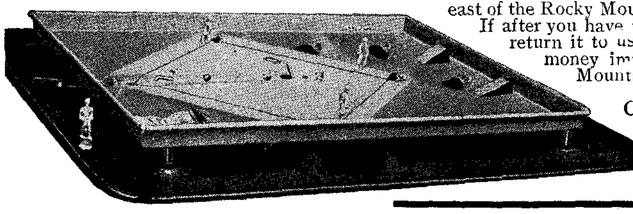
This fascinating game—made of metal, beautifully enameled in 5 colors; size 19x23 inches, with rubber cushions, set of four men, balls and book of rules will be sent to any address east of the Rocky Mountains by express prepaid on receipt of $2.50. If after you have played the game you are not entirely satisfied, return it to us at our expense and we will send back your money immediately. Price, prepaid, West of Rocky Mountains, $3.00.



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Order now to insure prompt shipment. Christmas is near and we are working day and night to fill orders. Descriptive booklet free.

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Palmer, Fanny Purdy. California, and Other Sonnets. 12mo, pp. 38. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

Parker, Frances. Winding Waters. The Story of a Long Trail and Strong Hearts. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 398. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Phillipps, L. March. In the Desert. The Hinterland of Algiers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 403. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Phillpotts, Eden. The Haven. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Podmore, Frank. Mesmerism and Christian Science. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

This last volume from the pen of Mr. Podmore—well known for his writings on psychical subjects—is a useful and extremely interesting summary of mental healing, from the time of Mesmer to date. Displaying a wide knowledge of his subject, the author has stated his conclusions impartially and convincingly, and any one who desires a clear bird's-eye view of this disputed question can not do better than consult the book under review. Mr. Podmore traces the growth of mental healing from Mesmer, in whom it may be said to have originated; through the period of the early "magnetic" healers, the early somnambules, and the early mesmerists; to the more modern cults of mental healing and Christian Science. A concise account is given of the investigations of the early French Commissions into this subject; of the old "fluidic" theory, of the "clairvoyants" and "mediums" in France and Germany. The "revelations" of Andrew Jackson Davis, Thomas Lake Harris, and others are also considered. Mr. Podmore's estimate of Christian Science is fair and impartial. He believes that it contains much good, and that its followers are undoubtedly benefited from following its teachings; he also believes more or less in Mrs. Eddy's honesty, and thinks that she herself believes in her divine mission. At the same time, he emphasizes the utter illogicality of portions of the doctrine, and points out that Mrs. Eddy's most phenomenal success has been the accumulation of influence and money. This latter aspect of the cult is so conspicuous, indeed, that one acute critic has suggested a change in the title of Mrs. Eddy's book to "The Science of Wealth!"

Rankin, George A. An American Transportation System. A Criticism of the Past and the Present and a Plan for the Future. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Raymond, Evelyn. Carlota of the Rancho. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 328. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Rees, Frances Byrne. The Adventures of Little Knight Brave. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Remick, Grace M. Glenloch Girls. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 337. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Richmond, Grace S. A Court of Inquiry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Rogers, Julia Ellen. Trees Every Child Should Know. 8vo, pp. 357. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

This seems to be the most recent of the "Every Child Should Know" books. It is undoubtedly true that children miss a great deal from lack of acquaintance with the ordinary objects of nature and particularly when they fail to recognize the ordinary wild flowers and trees of the woods. In these days every city child spends some time in the country. The time will be spent there with more enjoyment, at least with less tediousness, if children in the country be induced to take this little volume in their hands, and if they do not find "sermons in stones" they will certainly meet a friend and a familiar in the leaves, blossoms, and boughs of the forest.

Two Kinds of People
Buy and Eat
Atwood Grape Fruit

First, those who want the most delicious grape fruit they ever tasted, the thin-skinned kind that is filled with luscious juice and has the genuine grape fruit flavor; the kind that has resulted from years of experimenting and the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars; the kind that a prominent physician of New Haven prescribes for all his patients, telling them to "be sure to get the ATWOOD, for other grape fruit to the ATWOOD is as cider apples to pippins;"

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The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in speaking of citric acid as found in grape fruit, says:

"It combines with certain bases and the resulting combinations in turn are transformed into carbonates, thus rendering an unduly acid urine alkaline."

All genuine Atwood Grape Fruit has the Atwood trade-mark on the wrapper, and may be purchased from high-class dealers by the box or dozen. Price per standard box, containing 54 or 64 or 80, Five Dollars.

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Samantha on Children's Rights. By Josiah Allen's Wife. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Scott, Ernest F. The Historical and Religious Value of the Fourth Gospel. 16mo, pp. 82. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Shakespeare, William. The Tragedie of Titus Andronicus. The Life of Tymon of Athens. The Tragedie of Anthonie and Cleopatra. First Folio Editions. Frontispiece. 16mo, 3 vols. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Slicer, Thomas R. From Poet to Premier. The Century Cycle, 1809–1909. Poe, Lincoln, Holmes, Darwin, Tennyson, Gladstone. Illustrated with six etchings by C. X. Harris. 8vo, pp. 226. New York: The Grolier Society. $3.

The contents of this handsome volume comprizes six addresses, which were notable incidents in the observances of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of many remarkable men in the year 1909. They were delivered in New York before the Society for Comparative Literature. The type here used is what is known as Bodoni, the font employed being the only one that exists in America. The volume is bound in a gray cover with white vellum back, the edition being limited to 1,250 copies. Dr. Slicer's estimates of the six men embraced in his addresses, while in a good sense conventional, are exprest with so much originality and brightness that the reader finds himself easily absorbed in reading them. One misses, of course, the personality of the speaker, which, with Dr. Slicer, counts for much; but the matter is all there and readers will not fail to be wisely instructed as well as charmed by a perusal of it.

Stanley, Dorothy. The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, G.C.B. Edited by his wife. Illustrated with sixteen photogravures and one map. A large octavo, pp. xvii–551. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5 net.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might"—this, Stanley tells us, is the motto on which he laid the foundation of his success. Even as a lad in the workhouse at St. Asaph, North Wales, where he spent his boyhood, he stood the buffetings dealt out to him with the same fortitude that he showed throughout his intrepid career as sailor, soldier, explorer, and correspondent. In the eyes of some people, Stanley was a hard taskmaster. When he returned to civilization, after having opened up the greater part of an unknown continent, he was accused of inhumanity because he had set out with a large caravan of porters, and returned home with only a handful. But no one who condemned him then realized what he had had to go through nor the extent of his achievements.

Stanley, as this work, edited by his talented wife, shows, was a man of indomitable courage and dogged perseverance. The object in view was always before him, and he never stopt to count the cost. This may be said of him, without fear of contradiction: Whatever were the privations of his men, Stanley shared them. Only once, when the end justified the means and the law of necessity made it imperative, did he abandon a part of his command. Leaving his equipment behind, he went forward to share the unknown with the rest. He was compelled to leave the larger part of his provisions with those who could not accompany

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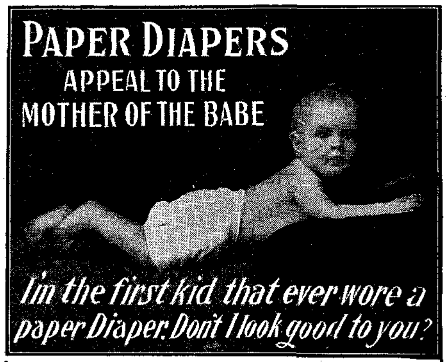
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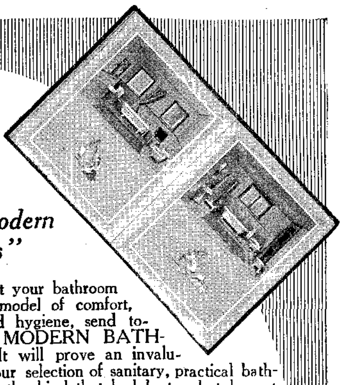

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him, so that, helpless tho they were, they might at least have the means of sustaining life and be able to hold out until he sent them relief—and that relief he did send them at the very first opportunity.

In Stanley's early life will be found a lesson of encouragement for such as have come into the world under much less darker clouds than he. Fatherless, and practically motherless, for his mother disowned him in early childhood, Stanley pushed his way to the front over obstacles that would have daunted spirits less indomitable. And for what? That the peoples of the earth might gain a foothold in an unknown world; a region for the wealth of which the nations of Europe have shed more blood than was shed in any of the great battles of the world. To-day the soil, on which Stanley's foot was the first white man's foot to tread, is yielding untold riches to far less deserving persons than himself. That he felt bitterly the neglect of the opportunity which he tendered to his native land and to the country of his adoption, may be read in this, the record of his eventful career. The Englishman who reads this book will find therein much that will fill him with disgust for the vacillating—nay, the indifferent—attitude of his countrymen. The American, on the other hand, will learn with regret how an opportunity which knocked at his country's door, knocked only to ears that were deaf until too late—there was once a great future in Africa for the United States.

With the exception of the early chapters, which give fragmentary reminiscences of child-life and boyhood, and the closing chapters, which deal with Stanley's career as a Member of Parliament and his later public life, the contents of the volume may be described as a summation of all that Stanley ever wrote, amplified with notes by the editor, concluding with a golden sunset during which he received belated honors, as is the custom in the phlegmatic nation of which he proved a more than worthy son. One satisfaction remained to him in the closing years of his life, which none could take away. This was, that the task to which an all-wise Providence had appointed him, he had done with all his might.

This volume is a fine specimen of modern American book-making. It is carefully printed from fine type on good paper, and is embellished with numerous well-chosen photogravures which show the house in which Stanley was born, the workhouse where he spent his childhood, portraits of himself at different periods of his life, his beautiful sunny home at Pirbright—the

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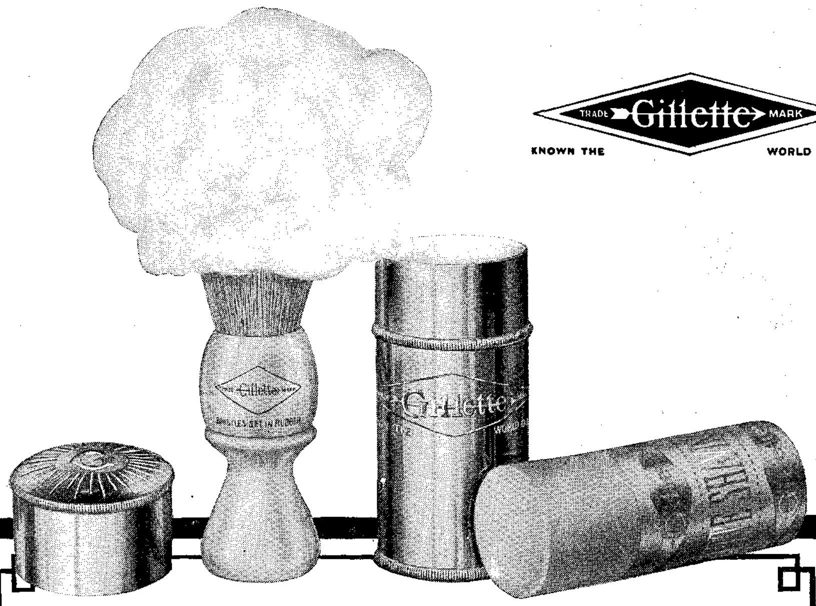

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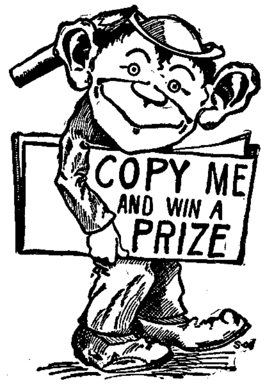
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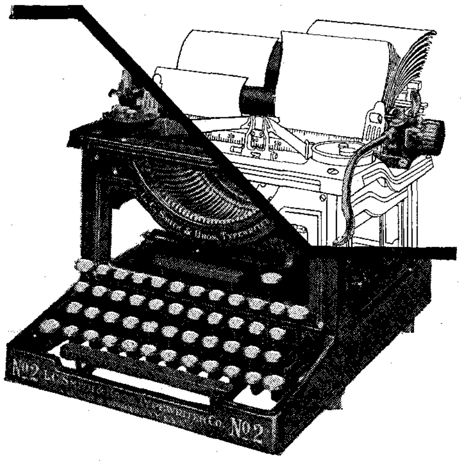

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quiet little English hamlet where he died—and the grave in the pretty churchyard where he was finally laid to rest. On the great rock which serves as his tombstone we read "Henry Morton Stanley, Bula-Matari, 1841–1904. Africa." May "Bula-Matari"—the Breaker of Rocks—there rest in peace, and may his achievements be judged at their true worth by a less callous, less sordid, generation than our own. Well might Gray have written his epitaph:

"Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A *man* to fame and fortune once unknown.
Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy marked him for her own."

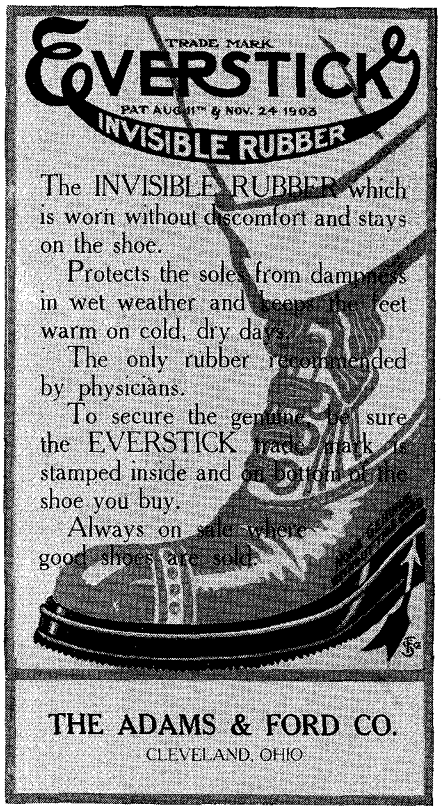
Wendell, Barrett. The Mystery of Education. 8vo, pp. 264. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Professor Barrett is always entertaining and instructive in his lectures and essays, and this, his last publication, is no exception to the rule. The present volume contains "The Mystery of Education," "The Study of Literature," "The Study of Expression," "Edgar Allen Poe," and a copy of verses, "De Præside Magnifico," commemorative of the work of ex-President Eliot. This author is a firm believer in the writing of theses as qualifying for a degree. "So far as these theses can stimulate at once intelligent power of selection, of fusion, of expression, they are priceless means of education." He limits the great names of American literature to ten, namely, Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Poe, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, and Hawthorne. He excludes Whitman as "too eccentric" to be popular. In some ways he esteems Poe the greatest of them all. He considers this poet "not as he was, but as he is," and declares that "so long as the name of America shall endure, the name of Poe will persist, in serene certainty, among those of our approved national worthies." "Among the enduring writers of nineteenth-century America, Poe stands unique." And thus, he concludes, "in the temperamental history of our country, it is he, and he alone, as yet, who is not local, but surely, enduringly, national," "a wondrous harbinger of American spiritual reunion."

Wood, Sumner Gilbert. The Taverns and Turnpikes of Blandford. 8vo, pp. xxii–329. Published by the author. $2 net.

The interest which a work like this will excite in the lover of real books must almost amount to personal sympathy. That a man should find delight in describing his own genial surroundings, and in tracing the former glories of the road and taverns, the historical associations and present appearance of the place he lives in, argues a fine sense of the proportion of things. A brilliant French writer went on a tour round his garden, which took him farther than if he had traveled to Cathay and the Cannibal Islands. Mr. Wood finds a whole world in Blandford. He transports us to a time when Blandford was a great junction place of travelers and Blandford road the grand trunk of New England, between Boston and Albany. The religious and social life, the antiquarian remains, ancestry and architecture of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth, are vividly and picturesquely described. The book should be placed in every library side by side with Charles E. Craven's "History of Mattituck, L. I."

Wray, Angelina W. Mother Tucker's Seven. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.



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CURRENT POETRY

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Of late there seems to be a revival of interest in this form of poetry and as a result many well-turned sonnets are appearing in the magazines. In *Harper's* we find this bit of autumn verse done in russet and brown, which closes with a rather beautiful sestet.

The Pool

BY MARY NORSWORTHY SHEPARD

In the far west, where her dusk garden glows,
With the young Winds about her feet at play,
Paces the Evening. Purple, gold, and rose
Bloom down her path at dying of the day.

Softly she steps, and breathes a little song;
He who has ears may hear her lullabies;
Her shining hair floats the wide sky along,
And firstlings of the stars are her clear eyes.

The sodden fields are bright for many a mile
With the warm radiance from that streaming hair;
Yonder forsaken pool has caught her smile,
And from its dark and miserable lair
Rounds to a splendid, burnished bowl of gold,
The fallen roses from her hand to hold.

We have all felt the lure of a country path, leading us on with its vague promises, its gentle challenges, and its fresh surprizes. Madison Cawein too has felt this charm and has given it artistic expression in this poem which we quote from *The Atlantic:*

A Path to The Woods

BY MADISON CAWEIN

Its friendship and its carelessness
Did lead me many a mile
Through goat's-rue, with its dim caress,
And pink and pearl-white smile:
Through crowfoot, with its golden lure,
And promise of far things,
And sorrel with its glance demure,
And wide-eyed wonderings.

It led me with its innocence,
As childhood leads the wise,
With elbows here of tattered fence,
And blue of wildflower eyes;
With whispers low of leafy speech,
And brook-sweet utterance;
With birdlike words of oak and beech,
And whistlings clear as Pan's.

It led me with its childlike charm,
As candor leads desire,
Now with a clasp of blossomy arm,
A butterfly kiss of fire;
Now with a toss of tousled gold,
A barefoot sound of green;
A breath of musk, of mossy mold,
With vague allurements keen.

It led me with remembered things
Into an oldtime vale,
Peopled with fairy glimmerings,
And flower-like fancies pale;
Where fungus forms stood, gold and gray,
Each in a mushroom grown,

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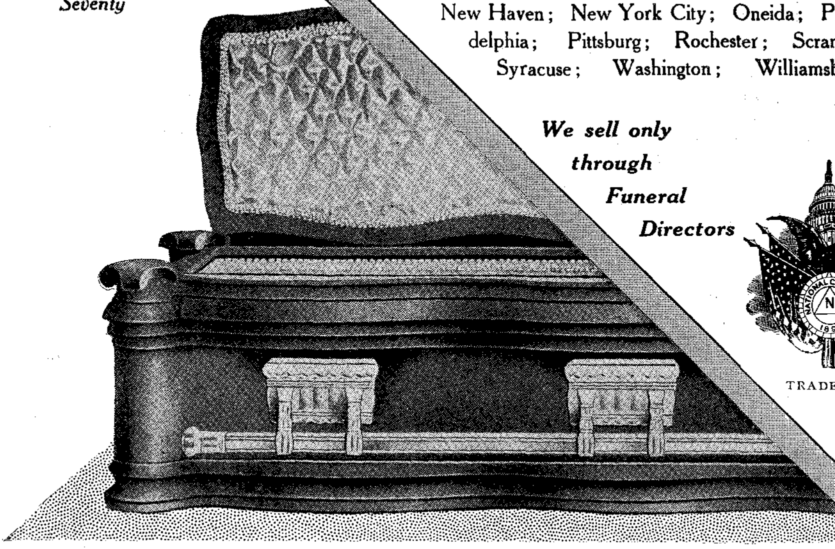

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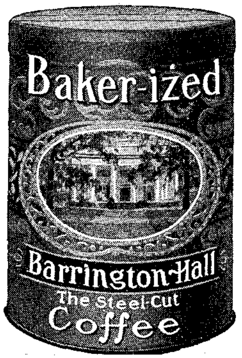

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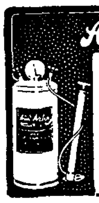

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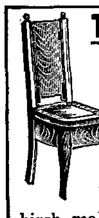

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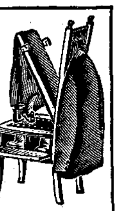

And, roofed with red, glimpsed far away,
A little toadstool town.

. . . . .

It led me on and on and on,
Beyond the Far Away,
Into a world long dead and gone,
The world of Yesterday;
A fairy world of memory,
Faint with its hills and streams,
Wherein the child I used to be
Still wanders with his dreams.

The innocence of youth and the disillusionment of maturity have always invited artist and poet, and the contrast is cleverly worked out by Carl Werner in *Scribner's*—with just the faintest dramatic touch.

The Questioner

By Carl Werner

I called the boy to my knee one day,
And I said: "Your'e just past four;
Will you laugh in that same light-hearted way
When you're turned, say, thirty more?"
Then I thought of a past I'd fain erase—
More clouded skies than blue—
And I anxiously peered in his upturned face
For it seemed to say:
"Did you?"

I touched my lips to his tiny own
And I said to the boy: "Heigh, ho!
Those lips are as sweet as the hay, new-mown;
Will you keep them always so?"
Then back from those years came a rakish song—
With a ribald jest or two—
And I gazed at the child who knew no wrong,
And I thought he asked:
"Did you?"

I looked in his eyes, big, brown and clear,
And I cried: "Oh, boy of mine!
Will you keep them true in the after-year?
Will you leave no heart to pine?"
Then out of the past came another's eyes—
Sad eyes of tear-dimmed blue—
Did he know they were not his mother's eyes?
For he answered me:
"Did you?"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AT THE DEATH-BED OF LINCOLN

On the 14th of April, 1865, when President Lincoln was talking with his Cabinet about expected news from General Sherman, he said that this news would surely come, and it would be important, for the night before he had a dream, the same dream that had preceded nearly every important event of the war. On being asked what it was he said that he seemed to be in some strange indescribable vessel, rapidly approaching an indefinite shore. "I had," the President remarked, "this strange dream again last night, and we shall, judging from the past, have great news very soon. I think it must be from Sherman. My thoughts are in that direction, as are most of yours." Among those who heard these words was Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, whose diary is now appearing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and before long he had occasion to find in them a sad significance. "Great events did indeed follow, for within a few hours the good and gentle, as well as truly great man who narrated his dream, closed forever his earthly career."

In his diary Secretary Welles recorded his own impressions of the events of that tragic night and the days immediately following. To quote:

I had retired to bed about half-past ten on the evening of the 14th of April, and was just getting asleep, when Mrs. Welles, my wife, said some one was at our door. Sitting up in bed, I heard a voice twice call to John, my son, whose sleeping-room was on the second floor directly over the front entrance. I arose at once and raised a window, when my mes-

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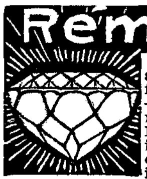

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senger, James Smith, called to me that Mr. Lincoln, the President, had been shot, and said Secretary Seward and his son, Assistant Secretary Frederick Seward, were assassinated. James was much alarmed and excited. I told him his story was very incoherent and improbable, that he was associating men who were not together and liable to attack at the same time. Where, I inquired, was the President when shot. James said he was at Ford's Theater on Tenth Street. "Well," said I, "Secretary Seward is an invalid in bed in his house yonder on Fifteenth Street." James said he had been there—stopt in at the house to make inquiry before alarming me.

I immediately drest myself, and against the earnest remonstrance and appeals of my wife went directly to Mr. Seward's, whose residence was on the east side of the square, mine being on the north. . . . I asked for the Secretary's room, which she pointed out—the southwest room. As I entered, I met Miss Fanny Seward, with whom I exchanged a single word, and proceeded to the foot of the bed. Dr. Verdi and, I think, two others were there.

The bed was saturated with blood. The Secretary was lying on his back, the upper part of his head covered by a cloth which extended down over his eyes. His mouth was open—the lower jaw dropping down. I exchanged a few whispered words with Dr. V[erdi]. Secretary Stanton, who came after but almost simultaneously with me, made inquiries in a louder tone till admonished by a word from one of the physicians. We almost immediately withdrew, and went into the adjoining front room where lay Frederick Seward. His eyes were open, but he did not move them, nor a limb, nor did he speak. Dr. White, who was in attendance, told me he was unconscious and more dangerously injured than his father.

As we descended the stairs, I asked Stanton what he had heard in regard to the President, that was reliable. He said the President was shot at Ford's Theater—that he had seen a man who was present and witnessed the occurrence. I said I would go immediately to the White House. Stanton told me the President was not there. . . . . . .

The President had been carried across the street from the theater to the house of a Mr. Peterson. We entered by ascending a flight of steps above the basement, and passing through a long hall to the rear, where the President lay extended on a bed, breathing heavily. Several surgeons were present; at least six, I should think more; among them I was glad to observe Dr. Hale, who, however, soon left. I inquired of Dr. H[ale] as I entered the true condition of the President. He replied the President was dead to all intents, altho he might live three hours or perhaps longer.

The giant sufferer lay extended diagonally across the bed, which was not long enough for him. He had been stript of his clothes. His large arms, which were occasionally exposed, were of a size which one would scarce have expected from his spare appearance. His slow, full respiration lifted the clothes with each breath that he took. His features were calm and striking. I had never seen them appear to better advantage than for the first hour, perhaps, that I was there. After that, his right eye began to swell, and that part of his face became discolored. . . .

A door which opened upon a porch or gallery, and also the windows, were kept open for fresh air. The night was dark, cloudy, and damp, and about six it began to rain. I remained in the room without sitting or leaving it—when, there being a vacant chair which some one left at the foot of the bed, I occupied it for nearly two hours, listening to the heavy groans, and witnessing the wasting life of the good and great man who was expiring before me.

About 6 A.M. I experienced a feeling of faintness and for the first time after entering the room, a little past eleven, I left it and the house, and took a short walk in the open air. It was a dark and gloomy morning, and rain set in before I returned to the house, some fifteen minutes [later]. Large groups of people were gathered every few rods, all anxious and solicitous. Some one or more from each group stept forward as I passed, to inquire into the condition of the President, and to ask if there was no hope. Intense grief was on every countenance when I replied that the President could survive but a short time. The colored people especially, and there were at this time more of these persons than of whites, were overwhelmed with grief. . . . . . .

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A little before seven I went into the room where the dying President was rapidly drawing near the closing moments. His wife soon after made her last visit to him. The death struggle had begun. Robert, his son, stood with several others at the head of the bed. He bore himself well, but on two occasions gave way to overpowering grief and sobbed aloud, turning his head and leaning on the shoulder of Senator Sumner. The respiration of the President became suspended at intervals, and at last entirely ceased at twenty-two minutes past seven.

A prayer followed from Dr. Gurley; and the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch, immediately thereafter assembled in the back parlor, from which all other persons were excluded, and there signed a letter which was prepared by Attorney-General Speed to the Vice-President, informing him of the event, and that the government devolved upon him. . . . . . .

I went after breakfast to the Executive Mansion. There was a cheerless cold rain, and everything seemed gloomy. On the avenue in front of the White House were several hundred colored people—mostly women and children—weeping and wailing their loss. This crowd did not appear to diminish through the whole of that cold, wet day—they seemed not to know what was to be their fate since their great benefactor was dead, and their hopeless grief affected me more than almost anything else, tho strong and brave men wept when I met them.

At the White House all was silent and sad. Mrs. W[elles] was with Mrs. L[incoln] and came to meet me in the library. Speed came in and we soon left together. As we were descending the stairs, "Tad," who was looking from the window at the foot, turned, and seeing us, cried aloud in his tears, "Oh, Mr. Welles, who killed my father?" Neither Speed nor myself could restrain our tears, nor give the poor boy any satisfactory answer.

A PIKE-COUNTY FISH-STORY

A STORY is told in a letter to the Nashville *Tennesseean* of a fishing-trip which turned out to be a mad scramble with a persistent hawk which took a notion to steal a big pickerel on the angler's hook. The tale is slightly reminiscent of the hunting adventures of one Baron Munchausen, but it is told by the fisherman himself, Mr. Warren K. Ridgway, ex-sheriff of Pike County, Pa. He says:

I was fishing for pickerel on Goose Pond and hooked the six-pound pickerel that a big fish-hawk grabbed while I was pulling the fish in. I had known that hawk for more than twenty years. At least it had lived in the mountain around Goose Pond for twenty years or more and shared with me and others the good fishing there was in that water in those days, and there had never been a word between us, so I was not a little surprized at its swooping down that way and fastening to a pickerel I had hooked.

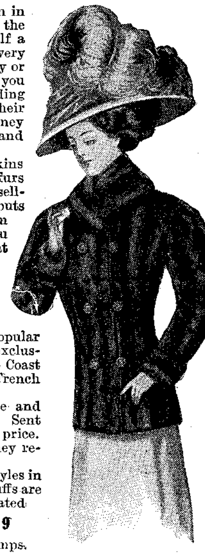
The pickerel was at the end of fifty feet of my line when the hawk, which I had noticed sailing around over the pond for an hour or so, took hold of it. As the big bird rose from the water with the fish in its talons it quickly whizzed the rest of the line off of the reel, something over one hundred and twenty-five feet.

I braced myself and hung on to my pole, which was a long, stiff bamboo, and when the line was all run out, the hook being deep and firm in the pickerel's bony jaw, the hawk was brought to a standstill. The line held. After the hawk had given a few flaps of his big wings as he was held stationary in the air, the boat began to move and the hawk was soon towing it across the pond as I clung to the pole. Of course, I could have got out of the trouble at once by cutting the line and letting the hawk sail away with it and my big fish; but no, sir! That was my fish, and I didn't calculate to sit there and let any highway-robbing fowl of the air fly away with it.

I had a six-shooting pistol in my pocket, and I smiled as I took it out and prepared to load that hawk with lead and bring him down.

"I hate to plug a familiar acquaintance full of lead," said I, "but when he goes to lugging off a six-pound pickerel of mine friendship ceases."

I peppered away at the hawk, but my wind-gage



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or range-finder or something like that must have been out of kilter, for five of those chunks of lead went shy and the sixth one only found one of the hawk's legs. That was enough to spoil the bird's hold on the pickerel, tho, and down the big fish tumbled into the pond.

"Well, I only wanted my pickerel back, anyhow," said I, "and I'm kind o' glad now that I didn't plug the hawk full of lead."

But I wasn't glad long. The hawk he dropt the pickerel, but immediately started in to take hold of me. It pounced on me in the boat, and I soon found that, altho I had known that hawk for twenty years, I hadn't begun to get acquainted with him yet at all. He clawed and picked and swatted me around in the boat, so I had to let loose of my fish-pole and batter and bang the savage old bird with my pistol-butt, trying to crack his skull or break a wing or knock him in the pond and drown him. Maybe I'd have done some of these things, if not all three of 'em, if I had kept on battering and banging, but I thought I saw a better way, and I dropt my pistol and grabbed him with both hands tight around his neck.

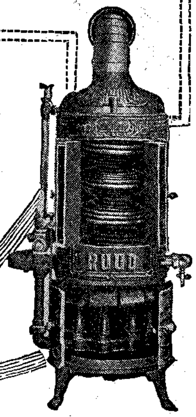
There isn't any doubt but that I'd have choked the bird to death after a while if the boat hadn't upset just as it did and pitched me and the hawk headlong into the water. I either had to let go of the hawk's windpipe then or find a watery grave, and I concluded to let go of the windpipe. Supposing, of course, that Mr. Hawk's ducking would cool the sassy bird off and knock all the fight out of it, I struck out for the upturned boat. But instead of being cooled off by the ducking the hawk seemed to be all the more het up by it, and the hawk jumped on me again and grabbed me by the hair. I had a good thick head of hair in those days and the blasted bird found a good hold on it. If it had been an Injun getting me ready for his scalping knife he couldn't have tugged and tugged at that topknot of mine more powerful.

The only thing that was left for me to do was to dive, and if any one had told me the hawk wouldn't let go of my hair the instant he felt himself going under I'd have thought they didn't know half as much about hawks as I did, and I had even then discovered that I didn't know a ding thing about 'em. Expecting that it would let go and feeling that it would return to the surface and wait for me until I came up, I reached up and grabbed it by a leg to hold it down, but do you know that contrary bird never relaxed its hold on my hair. It just held on and it drowned with its death clutch in my hair.

This was a blame dangerous situation for me now. The dead weight of the hawk was holding me under, and I knew I couldn't stay under a great while and expect ever to be a candidate for any office again except the coroner's office; so I got my knife out o' my pocket and cut off the locks of hair the hawk was hanging on to and we both popped to the surface together. The subsequent proceedings interested the hawk no more, of course, but they were of some importance to me, and I got to the boat, climbed on it, and sat there to get my wind. While sitting there puffing some and getting in a few vivid words of opinion about hawks between times, I discovered my fish-pole moving away pretty fast on the pond, a hundred yards or so away.

From the way it was traveling I knew that pickerel was alive and healthy yet and still hanging to my hook, which didn't surprize me any, for besides being the voraciousest the pickerel is a little the tenaciousest fish that swims. I peeled off my clothes, swam out and got the dead hawk and loaded it on the boat, and then pulled for the fish-pole and started in to land that pickerel.

It wasn't a particularly handy matter to land a six-pound pickerel, fighting like a bulldog, with no footing under me but fifty feet or so of water; but I was out after pickerel, and I didn't intend to let any get away from me. I treaded water while I reeled in that one hundred and twenty-five feet of line and got my fingers under the pickerel's gills. He gave up then, and I strung him on the fish-pole and swam with him to the boat. I pushed the boat and the hawk and the six-pound pickerel ashore, righted the boat, and as I had only begun to fish when the hawk interfered with me, I caught some more bait and rowed out and finished my day's sport. It yielded me sixty-five pickerel besides the one the hawk and I had the dispute over.



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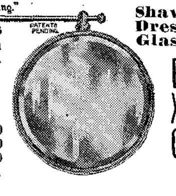

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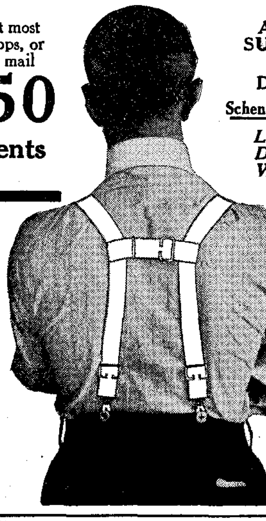

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Novice.—OLD LAWYER (to young partner)—"Did you draw up old Moneybag's will?"

YOUNG PARTNER—"Yes, sir; and so tight that all the relatives in the world can not break it."

OLD LAWYER (with some disgust)—"The next time there is a will to be drawn up I'll do it myself."—*New York Sun.*

Experience.—JOYNES—"*I* tell you, Singleton you don't know the joys and felicities of a contented, married life, the happy flight of years, the long, restful calm of——"

SINGLETON—"How long have you been married?"

JOYNES—"Just a month."—*Tit-Bits.*

Only a Few of Us.—TEACHER—"How many make a million, Johnny?"

JOHNNY—"Not many."—*Judge.*

Hopeless.—"Will there ever be a woman President?"

"No. The Constitution says the President must be over forty-five years old, and women don't get that old."—*Kansas City Times.*

Zds.

Each night on an upright she lbs,
Making strange and cacophonous sds;
Her muscles gain ozs
As wildly she pozs,
Till the cop hies him thence on his rds.
—*Scranton Times.*

In a Shower.—"May I offer you my umbrella and my escort home?"

"Many thanks, I will take the umbrella."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Gentle Insinuation.—LADY—"My husband gives me a piece of jewelry every birthday."

FRIEND—"You must have quite a collection of them now, my dear."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Showing Mercy.—"Young gentlemen," announced the professor in English literature, "tomorrow I wish you to come prepared to discuss this sentence from the works of Henry James."

"The entire sentence, professor?" groaned the class.

"Well, take it as far as the first semicolon."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Fletcherizing.—A witty woman has coined the word "muncheon" to describe one of Horace Fletcher's feasts.—*Good Housekeeping.*

An Unknown Tongue.—Mr. Howard was a man of exceedingly few words. He positively disliked to talk, as an Indian dislikes to smile. One day he went into a music store to buy the music of an opera for his sister. The clerk came up, and to him Mr. Howard said in his quiet way:

"'Mikado' libretto."

The salesman frowned.

"What's that?" he asked.

"'Mikado' libretto," repeated the other.

"*Me no speakee Italiano*," said the clerk, shaking his head.—*Washington Star.*

Wary.—THOMPSON—"Suppose a man should call you a liar, what would you do?"

JONES (hesitatingly)—"What sized man?"—*Jewish Ledger.*

When the Sleeper Wakes.—"John!" she exclaimed, jabbing her elbow into his ribs at 2:17 A.M., "did you lock the kitchen door?" And John, who is inner guard, and was just then dreaming over last evening's lodge-meeting, sprang up in bed, made the proper sign, and responded, "Worthy Ruler, our portals are guarded." Oh, he hit the title right, even if he was asleep.—*United Presbyterian.*

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Gentility.—Mistress—"Cook tells me, Mary, that you wish to go out with a friend to-night. Is it urgent?"

Mary—"Oh, no, ma'am, 'tisn't 'er gent—it's my gent."—*Tit-Bits.*

Couldn't Qualify.—Knicker—"Jones could never be a statesman."

Bocker—"No, instead of finding an old messmate or old sweetheart in a town he would find an old creditor."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Laying a Ghost.—Sir William Henry Perkins, the inventor of many coal-tar dyes, was talking in New York, before he sailed for England, about the Psychical Research Society.

"Crookes and some other scientists go in for psychical research," he said, "tho I confess that to me the subject makes no great appeal.

"Personally I have come in contact, during a fairly long career, with but one ghost story. Its hero was a man whom I'll call Snooks.

"Snooks, visiting at a country-house, was put in the haunted chamber for the night. He said he felt no uneasiness; nevertheless he took to bed with him a revolver of the latest American pattern.

"He fell asleep without difficulty, but as the clock was striking two he awoke with a strange feeling of oppression.

"Lifting his head, he peered about him. The room was wanly illuminated by the full moon, and in that weird, bluish light he saw a small hand clasping the rail at the foot of the bed.

"'Who's there?' he demanded, tremulously.

"There was no reply. The hand did not move.

"'Who's there?' said Snooks again. 'Answer or I'll shoot.'

"Again there was no reply, and Snooks sat up cautiously, took careful aim, and fired.

"He limped from that night on, for he shot off two of his own toes."—*New York World.*

Slighted.—Soon after the King had passed the huge concourse of children at Mousehold, Norwich, on Monday a little girl was seen by her teacher to be crying. "Why are you crying; didn't you see the King?" asked the teacher. "Yes, but, please teacher, he didn't see *me*," sobbed the little girl.—*London Daily News.*

Coming to Terms.—Possible Boarder—"Ah, that was a ripping dinner, and if that was a fair sample of your meals, I should like to come to terms."

Scotch Farmer—"Before we gang any further, was that a fair sample o' yer appetite?"—*Presbyterian Standard.*

Mistakes Will Happen.—Lady (to her sister, a doctor)—"There—I cooked a meal for the first time to-day and I made a mess of it."

"Well, dear, never mind, it's nothing. I lost my first patient."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Method in Their Madness.—"Why do so many otherwise clever women write silly letters to men?"

"They're probably making collections of the answers they get."—*Cleveland Leader.*

What Did He Do?—Suitor—"If you reject me, I shall shoot myself."

Actress—"Oh, how lovely! In that case the manager will give me a better rôle."—*Simplicissimus.*

Experts.—Little Nelly told little Anita what she termed a "little fib."

Anita—"A fib is the same as a story, and a story is the same as a lie."

Nelly—"No, it's not."

Anita—"Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university."

Nelly—"I don't care if he is. My father is a real-estate man, and he knows more about lying than your father."—*The Delineator.*

A Common Weakness.—Landlady—"Yes, I must confess I have a weakness for coffee."

Boarder—"It must be sympathetic. The coffee has the same quality."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Up from Slavery

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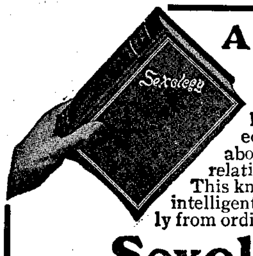

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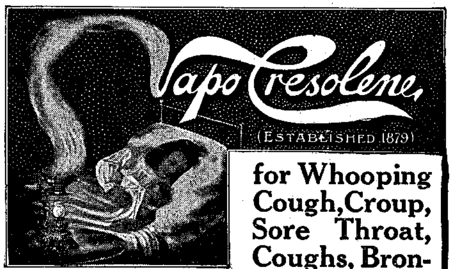

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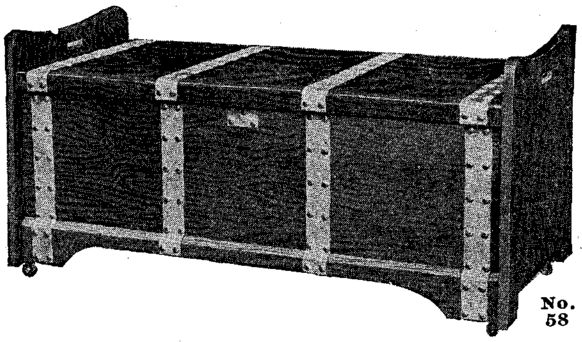

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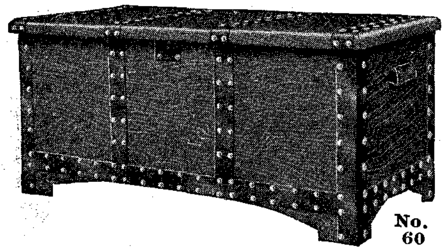

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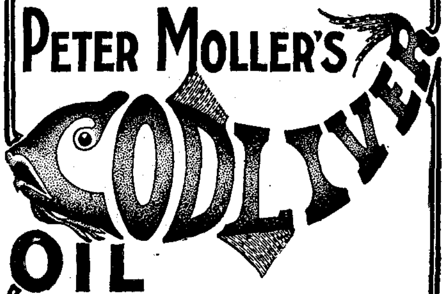

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Getting the Sailor Vote.—It was a clever lawyer in a Boston court recently who took advantage of the nautical knowledge he possest to work upon the mind of a juryman who did not seem to show much comprehension of a case of suing a street-railway for damages.

The dull member was an old sailor, who, tho doubtless very keen of perception along some lines, was, nevertheless, rather slow in his understanding of the points involved in the case being tried. The lawyer noticed this and made his strike with this particular man. Approaching the jury box he addrest himself to this one juryman and said:

"Mr. Juryman, I will tell you how it happened. The plaintiff was in command of the outward bound open car, and stood in her starboard channels. Along came the inward-bound closed car and just as their bows met she jumped the track, sheered to port, and knocked the plaintiff off and ran over him."

The sailor was all attention after this version of the affair, and joined in a $5,000 verdict for the injured man.—*Gloucester, Mass., Times.*

Safe Enough.—The Hunter—"Oh! I beg your pardon. I mistook you for a deer."

The Native—"No harm done, mister. I reckon I'd a bin safe enough if ye'd mistook me fer a barn door."—*Life.*

From English Schoolboys.—The following schoolboy "howlers" are given by a correspondent: "To kill a butterfly you pinch its borax." "The blood-vessels are the veins, arteries, and artilleries." "A ruminating animal is one that chews its cubs." "Algebra was the wife of Euclid." "The masculine of vixen is vicar."—*University Correspondent.*

Qualified.—Caller—"My uncle died yesterday, sir, and I want you to officiate at the funeral."

Deacon Jones—"But I didn't know him."

Caller—"Good! You're just the man I want."
—*Kansas City Journal.*

Consanguinity.—Willie—"The Smiths are a kind of relation of ours. Our dog is their dog's brother."—*The United Presbyterian.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 12.—A severe storm in Jamaica causes a large loss of life and property.

November 14.—Over 100 are drowned in the collision of the steamers *Onda* and *La Seyne*, between Java and Singapore.

November 15.—The Indian Constitution devised by Lord Morley goes into operation.

King Manuel of Portugal visits England.

Domestic

November 11.—A negro and a white man are lynched by a mob in Cairo, Ill.

November 12.—President Taft takes part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of W. A. Shanklin as president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

November 13.—Between 300 and 400 men and boys are killed in a fire in the mine of the St. Paul Coal Company, at Cherry, Ill.

November 15.—Ex-sheriff Shipp and his associates, found guilty of contempt of court in allowing the lynching of the negro Johnson at Chattanooga, Tenn., while under protection of a Federal Court, are given jail sentences by the United States Supreme Court.

November 16.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company acquires control of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

November 18.—Two warships are ordered to Nicaraguan ports following the news of the shooting of two Americans by order of President Zelaya.

Mrs. Stetson, formerly First Reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, is excommunicated by the Mother Church, following charges which had been made against her.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century Magazine*, dies in New York.

November 19.—President Taft visits Norfolk and speaks before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.

W. M. Laffan, publisher of the New York *Sun*, dies at his home in Lawrence, L. I.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞*Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"W. M. E.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—"Please differentiate between 'sanatorium' and 'sanitarium.'"

The distinction between these words lies in the fact that they are derived from two different Latin roots. "Sanatorium" is derived from the late Latin *sanatorius*, meaning *health-giving*. The term relates specifically to "an institution for treatment of disease or care of invalids; especially, an establishment employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality, or some specific treatment, or treating particular diseases." On the other hand, "sanitarium" is derived from the Latin *sanitas*, from *sanus*, meaning *whole*, or *sound*. "Sanitarium" relates more specifically to "a place where the hygienic conditions are preservative of health, as distinguished from one where therapeutic agencies are employed." Hence it is the province of a "sanitarium" to preserve health, that of a "sanatorium" to restore it. Care should be exercised in combining the proper vowels in these two words, in order to indicate correctly the derivation.

"R. M. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Will you kindly inform me if the following sentences are correct as to the italicized words? (1) 'I was instructed *either* to obey orders or to resign.' (2) 'Neither he *nor* I would give in.'"

The word "either" is correctly used in this sentence, as in this instance it is a conjunction used to introduce a first alternative, the second being preceded by *or*.

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 1201, col. 1, states that "nor" is used most commonly "as a correlative of a preceding negative, usually *neither* or *not*." Its use in the sentence which you cite is correct.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS have challenged the statement that the Turkish coin equivalent to $4.396 is known as the "Medjidie," and is the same as the "lira." They are of the opinion that the "Medjidie" refers only to a silver coin of about the value of 85 cents, whereas the term refers to both the silver coin and a gold coin of the value of $4.396. This statement is substantiated by *The Statesman's Year-Book* for 1909, wherein they state that the Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidie is worth 18*s*. 0.064*d*.

"A. M. G.," El Paso, Ill.—The term "Campbellites" is applied to that religious body whose official title is the Disciples of Christ. The former appellation is derived from the Rev. Alexander Campbell, who was the founder of Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va. He was a pastor of a Presbyterian Church, until he departed from that denomination and organized the society now known as the Disciples of Christ, whose doctrine is that the Bible should be the sole creed of the Church.

SEVERAL QUERIES have been submitted in reference to the peculiarly-shaped prow on the Venetian gondolas, as to the reason for their strange shape and height. Relative to this matter, Horatio F. Brown, in *Life on the Lagoons* states as follows: "Various reasons have been suggested to explain the adoption of the *ferro*; none, however, seems satisfactory. It is said that the *ferro* was introduced as a measure to allow the gondolier to judge whether he could pass under any particular bridge; if his *ferro* passed, then he knew that his gondola with its *felze* (the little house) could also pass. Others maintain that the *ferro* at the bow acted as a counterweight to the rower behind, but this theory is destroyed by the fact that the earlier *ferri* were attached to both bow and stern, leaving the balance of the boat just where it was. Much more probably the *ferri* were added for ornament and nothing more." A picture of this, as it appears attached to a gondola, may be seen on p. 777, col. 3 of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

Before He Skips.—"Should you call a cashier who buys a yacht a skipper?"

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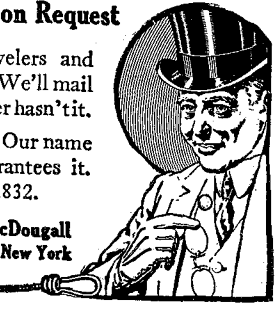

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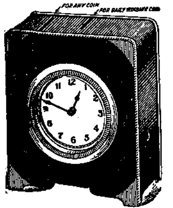

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

BONDS IN UTILITY CORPORATIONS

Frederick Lownhaupt, whose articles on corporation bonds in *Moody's Magazine* have already been referred to in these columns, contributes to the October number of that periodical a paper on public-utility bonds. These are the bonds of street-railways, gas, electric light, water, and telephone companies,—corporations which, ministering to the local needs, have become "indispensable through increase of population and demand for conveniences," so that they have not inaptly been termed "public-necessity corporations." The value of bonds of this class depends often upon conditions—for example, the nature of the franchise, whether it be a limited one or a perpetual franchise. When the franchise is limited, a sinking-fund should be provided for in order to take up some of the bonds each year. As a minimum for perfect safety to investors, a population of 100,000 is named. Bankers usually make other careful inquiries before taking utility bonds. Expert engineers are employed to examine the real estate, plant and equipment, and to fix upon an amount for which the whole outfit could be duplicated. Should the bond issue be less than the cost of duplication, the bonds are regarded as desirable. If, on the other hand, the issue is in excess of such cost, it is obvious that the good-will and franchise rights have been capitalized—perhaps excessively.

In general, public-utility bonds have a good record. They have not been "marked by any great amount of default." In times of business depression, they have made excellent records, having passed through such experiences "unaffected to anything like the same degree that steam railroads have been." Their earnings in times of depression have continued to be good. Railroads have often suffered losses of from 10 to 25 per cent., whereas utility corporations have shown only moderate losses, the reason being that their service had become to a large extent indispensable to the public.

Provided the company is not over-capitalized, the bonds of street-railways should be a security of high value. When over-capitalization exists it has been due largely to consolidations. A notable example of this exists in New York City, with its scandalous revelations in connection with consolidated street-railways. Here the source of the scandal proceeded from "the production of a tremendous capitalization, a large part of it unwarranted." A strong point in favor of street-railways is their low percentage of operating-expenses as compared with steam roads. These expenses in cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 absorb only about 55 per cent. of the gross earnings. In cities of greater size, the percentage rises. It also rises in smaller cities, those of 25,000 and under showing operating-expenses as high as 70 per cent.

REAL DANGERS

James J. Hill, emerging from an interview at the White House on November 16, declared to reporters that the greatest problem now facing the American people was that involved in extravagance, and the high cost of living. He added that history demonstrated that in the high cost of living was to be found "the beginning of every national decline." Coincident with this remark appeared in *The Financial Chronicle* an article entitled "Speculative Optimism," in which the writer said that this tendency in rising prices is the most prominent feature of the present situation, and that it should arouse particular attention now that the iron and steel industry is in a state of extraordinary activity, "surpassing all previous similar eras in that respect," that industry carrying others along with it attended by higher prices. The prediction is made in the article that the inevitable outcome will be—in fact to some extent already is—"reckless and senseless speculation."

While the general industrial situation is "intrinsically sound, and undoubtedly affords a warrant for hopeful and favorable anticipations regarding the future," there are some commodity markets in which "speculation is proceeding at such a furious pace, in utter disregard of the underlying and controlling facts, that one is inclined to think reason has been dethroned." Advance in prices, and more or less speculation, are usually "the invariable concomitants of growing trade and prosperity," but it remains a fact nevertheless that seldom has "the restraining hand been so completely absent as at the present moment." Dear money can usually be trusted to exercise a salutary influence, but to-day no one cares whether money is cheap or dear; in fact, "the whole financial world, and the commercial and industrial world as well, is proceeding in utter disregard of monetary conditions."

The Chronicle adds that the banks themselves seem to have been as completely carried away by the prevailing spirit and tendency as those whose price operations they are assisting. The writer calls particular attention to "the tremendous speculation that is going on in cotton," and believes that the banks are assisting the movements, because otherwise it could not continue. He says plainly that the banks "ought not to lend assistance to the movement and risk being involved in the inevitable downfall." Not only is this true as to direct speculation on the cotton exchanges, but "banks all over the South are being urged to make large advances on cotton, with the view of enabling the planter to hold his cotton for still higher prices, and they appear to be inclined to go a great way in that direction." The price of cotton recently touched 15 cents, and yet planters are urged to hold on to their crops for still higher prices. The banks meanwhile are asked to lend still more money on the crops, the consequence being that speculators and growers will insist upon further advances. The writer predicts that in this way "caution will be thrown to the winds until the inevitable collapse occurs." In the copper-trade also indications multiply of attempts to control prices by artificial means. While values still remain low, prices of shares and of the metal are being held up in a belief that "it will be possible to overcome natural laws instead of letting such laws work their own cure." The writer points out that real harm has already been done by these price manipulations and by the illegitimate demands made upon the money market. One of these is the notorious fact that for many months there has been "only a limited demand for new bond issues." The writer continues:

> This was true even before the recent advance in money rates. Since money has become actually dear, the floating of new loans on any large and extensive scale has become altogether out of the question. As a consequence, the financing of the needs of our railroads and large industrial undertakings is being held in abeyance. In many cases the bankers have already agreed to take the new bond-issues, but can not turn over the proceeds until the new issues are actually marketed. At present, it would be folly to make an attempt to find a market. The hope is that monetary conditions will improve, but obviously expectations in that regard will not be realized *if the funds of our banking-institutions are tied up in price manipulations.* In the hope that the new capital requirements can be obtained, our railroads and great manufacturing concerns are going ahead with their improvement and extension work, but if the difficulty of obtaining new funds should continue, work of this description would sooner or later suffer a severe contraction, and with it would come an end to trade activity and prosperity. The danger is thus real, not imaginary.

Simultaneously with the printing of this article the New York *Evening Post* printed a letter from Paris, outlining conjectures now indulged in in Europe as to "what will occur next in Wall Street." It is felt in Paris that speculators here who brought about the recent powerful manipulation in the market long ago, had they so chosen, could have realized profits; they could have sold out at high prices what they had bought at low ones. It is argued that the reason for not doing this is "further need of issuing new securities." One of the results of their speculation was extensive orders of rolling stock, but the companies who ordered rolling stock must now pay for it and hence their need for issuing new securities. Speculation having been begun in order to inspire confidence, the speculation has now gone ahead so swiftly that "it has swallowed up the ready money and created a monetary tension before the new issues could be put on the market." In these circumstances it has been necessary to keep the market up artificially, for otherwise money could not be found for the bonds. The writer adds:

> Thus far, those who are in control of the New York market have been borrowing money at high rates in Europe and giving it out cheap in America, and now they have to keep on buying securities at unnatural prices; they are forced to continue their speculation for a rise. They seem already to have discounted the money which

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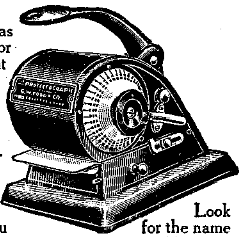

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American exports may bring back to the United States. The question is, therefore, Can Wall Street hold out?

SHAREHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS

The financial depression of 1907–1908 making attractive to small investors stocks in railway and other great corporations, there occurred a remarkable adjustment in holdings. The number of stockholders was heavily increased. Writers in defense of corporations have cited this fact and the identity of these small investors, as a powerful reason why war should not be made on corporations, for this war means disaster not only to the corporations, but to thousands of innocent small holders of their stocks. A writer, for example, in the New York *Commercial*, represents corporations as merely the agents of numerous individual owners, these owners often being institutions of learning, churches, libraries, widows, orphans and people of small means, who have invested their savings in these stocks. The writer has obtained statistics showing the many thousands of people whom fourteen leading American corporations have among their shareholders. The list is as follows:

Corporation.	Shareholders.	Stock held by them.
Pennsylvania R. R.	60,000	$134,000,000
Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fé	25,000	217,000,000
Bell Telephone	24,100	180,000,000
U. S. Steel	22,100	648,000,000
New York Central	22,100	178,000,000
American Sugar	20,000	90,000,000
Amalgamated Copper	18,000	154,000,000
Union Pacific	15,000	295,000,000
Southern Pacific	15,000	148,000,000
Pullman Car Co.	13,500	100,000,000
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	10,000	133,000,000
Smelters	9,400	100,000,000
Standard Oil	5,500	98,000,000
General Electric Co.	5,000	80,000,000

These shareholders number 264,700 and their holdings represent an aggregate of $2,555,000,000. The writer is of opinion that fully 10,000,000 of people are now shareholders in incorporated business companies. He uses these facts in his plea against unfriendly legislation by Congress and State legislatures.

Writers of this class, as has been often pointed out, overlook the fact that restraining legislation against corporations has been inspired, not by the acts of innocent stockholders of the kinds here referred to, but by the conduct of bigger men, who, employed by railroads and paid salaries for rendering services to the roads and to the public, have acquired for themselves, through manipulations or other unjustifiable means, large fortunes.

It may be said here that, since the return of high prices for stocks, material reductions have been made in the number of shareholders in great corporations. While on June 1, 1908, twenty-five railroads reported 252,083 stockholders, an increase of 41,000 over the year before, and while forty manufacturing companies reported 322,277 stockholders in 1908, an increase of 25,900, many of these, having found that more than 50 per cent. has been added to the market price of their holdings, have sold out and reinvested their money in bonds, real-estate mortgages, or have left it in banks.

THE CROPS OF THE YEAR

Preliminary estimates of the year's crops have been made by the Department of Agriculture, and a brief summary of them appears in *Bradstreet's*. Corn, for the year 1909, yields 2,767,316,000 bushels, which is larger than the crop for 1908 by 3.7 per cent.; it is the best crop ever gathered except for the year 1906. Illinois contributes the largest portion for any one State, its percentage being 13. Next comes Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Indiana. The percentage of quality for the entire yield is placed at 84.2; last year it was 86.9. Other crops are included in the reports. Potatoes and tobacco make high record yields for the year. Following is a table showing preliminary estimates for all the leading crops this year, the actual production in 1908, and the high record yield for past years:

	Estimated, 1909	Actual, 1908	High records	Year
Corn	2,767,316,000	2,668,651,000	2,927,416,091	1906
Winter wheat	432,920,000	437,908,000	492,888,000	1906
Spring wheat	291,848,000	226,694,000	293,185,322	1899
All wheat	724,768,000	664,602,000	748,460,218	1901
Oats	983,618,000	807,156,000	987,842,704	1902
Barley	164,636,000	166,756,000	178,916,484	1906
Rye	31,006,000	31,851,000	33,630,593	1902
Buckwheat	16,692,000	15,874,000	22,791,839	1866
Total, 6 cereals	4,688,036,000	4,354,890,000	......	......
Flaxseed	25,767,000	25,805,000	29,284,880	1902
Potatoes	367,473,000	278,985,000	332,830,300	1904
Hay, tons	64,166,000	70,798,000	70,798,000	1908
Tobacco, lbs.	895,185,000	718,061,000	868,112,865	1899

It will be discovered in this table that the yield of wheat is short of the high record mark by only 24,000,000 bushels, while the yield of oats is only 4,000,000 bushels short. Commenting further on the table, *Bradstreet's* remarks:

> The yield of the six cereals—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat—aggregates 4,688,036,000 bushels, which is 7.6 per cent. above the aggregate of 1908 and only 4 per cent. below the aggregate of the bumper yields of the past. These figures would ordinarily point to lower prices for most of the cereals and feeding-crops, but it is to be recalled that the new yields came upon very bare markets and empty bins, and in fact the general level of cereal prices is slightly higher than a year ago.

A table is also presented of minor crops, the figures being percentages of a full crop instead of actual yield in bushels or pounds:

	1909	1908	1907	1906
Alfalfa	94.1	90.7	89.8	91.2
Apples	42.5	43.4	32.1	69.1
Asparagus	89.2	91.7	84.9	90.1
Beans	82.5	79.1	79.1	85.9
Beans, Lima	81.9	82.6	82.1	....
Blackberries	79.6	85.9	83.3	92.1
Broom corn	73.8	76.8	85.1	88.7
Cabbages	74.8	73.5	83.5	82.1
Cantaloups	73.1	81.0	73.0	80.9
Clover hay	78.7	96.6	74.7	71.0
Clover seed	52.4	90.8	64.9	68.8
Cranberries	79.8	55.4	78.2	84.8
Grapes	87.3	82.2	78.4	83.3
Hemp	82.3	75.2	86.6	91.2
Kaffir corn, grain	69.9	77.7	79.9	86.6
Kaffir corn, forage	74.3	83.9	84.0	92.8
Millet hay	80.1	85.8	83.1	88.7
Millet seed	74.9	79.1	81.8	86.9
Onions	84.1	83.4	86.7	85.3
Peaches	43.6	67.5	30.7	64.0
Peanuts	78.8	82.6	83.4	80.3
Pears	54.3	73.3	44.3	74.3
Raspberries	81.1	84.4	76.3	88.2
Strawberries	84.1	86.9	82.0	81.3
Tomatoes	84.0	80.2	86.4	81.3
Watermelons	72.0	79.7	75.2	80.3

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Bradstreet's, in its weekly summary of November 13, remarked that the general tone of commercial affairs was "buoyant." Large yields of most crops, and high prices for them, are looked upon as "assuring a large, if not a record, volume of business in most lines." Continued mild weather, while helpful to building and other outdoor operations, including plowing, had caused considerable complaint in the clothing trade, but in other lines reports were "to a high degree favorable." Already demand is active and a good spring business is being booked. *Bradstreet's* summary continues:

> While mild weather affects the coal trade to a slight extent, it is to be noted that the chief complaint from this trade, as from the lumber industry, is the growing scarcity of transportation facilities. In industry generally the report is still one of well-filled order books and of full-time run. Iron and steel production in all its forms is active, tho the advance of the season favors a slackening of the pace shown in October. The automobile trade is far behind on orders. In cotton goods curtailment is being still widely talked of as a probability when present supplies of raw material and orders now on the books are used up or filled.
>
> Commercial collections are good as a whole, tho feeling the restriction of retail demand noted above. Bank clearings are still heavy and continue to show gains over a year ago's very large totals despite a slight decrease at New York, where stock-market operations are restricted.

Dun's Review, summarizing conditions, prints the following:

> Railroad earnings during October increased 9.2 per cent. over 1908 and 2.7 per cent. over 1907, when panic conditions had not yet seriously affected railroad traffic. Bank clearings outside New York increased 7.3 per cent. over last year and 4.7 per cent. over 1906, while in New York there was a decline of 3.7 per cent. as compared with 1908, and an increase of 7.6 per cent. as compared with 1906. Exports at New York in the latest week were $2,587,525 better than in 1908, but $6,628,969 less than the imports, which increased for the week $6,366,117 over 1908.
>
> Liabilities of commercial failures that have been reported for November amounted to $2,859,995, of which $1,551,038 were in manufacturing, $1,133,486 in trade, and $175,471 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 233 in the United States against 264 last year, and 23 in Canada compared with 28 a year ago.

RISING COMMODITY PRICES

Financial circles are discussing with much interest the rising price of commodities. Misgivings are quite common in those circles. Three reasons for alarm are: First, that high cost of living narrows the surplus investing power of the actual outside public. Second, a high price for necessities brings demand by laborers for higher wages. Third, higher cost of materials, with possible higher wages, narrows the real margin of profits to merchants and manufacturers.

In reference to the third of these reasons, it is noted that railway employees in both the East and West have recently asked for substantial increases in wages, their demands being based on the higher cost of living. Railway officials seldom deny that the reasons given admit of any question. *Bradstreet's*, in a special article on rising prices, believes that a number of articles among those which largely enter into one's daily regimen "are bound to advance to even higher levels than those now prevailing." The strain is felt not only by employees, but by manufacturers, who are forced to pay higher prices for raw products, they in turn advancing prices on the finished goods.

Bradstreet's index number for November 1 shows that prices, as a whole, have

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now "not only regained what was lost during the depression following the panic of October, 1907, but that they "closely approach the best records ever obtained,—those witnessed throughout the first seven or eight months of 1908." On the first day of November the index numbers stood at $8.9173, which reflects an advance of 1.9 per cent. over the figures for October 1 of this year, and 7.9 per cent. over the number reported on January 1 of this year. Further comparisons are made by the writer:

Extending the study, we find that the current showing displays a gain of 10.5 per cent. over November 1, 1908, that it is 1.9 per cent. above the same time in 1907, while a similar ratio represents the increase over November 1, 1906. Contrast with November 1, 1905, reveals a gain of 8.6 per cent., while as compared with November 1, 1904, the advance is no less than 11.4 per cent. On November 1, 1903, the index number stood at $7.8671, which means that present prices show an increase of 13.3 per cent., and the gain over November 1, 1902, is 10.2 per cent. By stepping to another view-point the gage shows that the November 1 index number—$8.9173—is 10.2 per cent. over the most recent low point touched on June 1, 1908, but that it is still 2.3 per cent. under the high-water mark for recent years, which same was reached on March 1, 1907. At the same time, the index number for November 1 this year is 56.7 per cent. over the lowest point ever reached within the life of our compilation, the low mark having been scored on July 1, 1896—certainly a very deprest period, the like of which no one wants to again experience. The showing as regards the groups of commodities which go to make up the total index number follows:

	July 1, 1896	*Mar.* 1, 1907	*Nov.* 1, 1908	*Oct.* 1, 1909	*Nov.* 1 1909
Breadstuffs	$0.0524	$0.0817	$0.0973	$0.0993	$0.1011
Live stock	.1855	.3315	.3210	.4010	.3965
Provisions	1.3619	2.1049	2.0066	2.2214	2.2680
Fruits	.1210	.2003	,1833	.1678	.1763
Hides and leather	.8250	1.1975	1.1650	1.2500	1.2750
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.2787	2.5476	2.6023
Metals	.3757	.8466	.5758	.5806	.5791
Coal and coke	.0048	.0080	.0062	.0067	.0071
Oils	.2082	.3428	.3826	.3650	.3824
Naval stores	.0402	.1170	.0639	.0972	.0947
Building materials	.0716	.0906	,0829	.0805	.0805
Chemicals and drugs	.6607	.7083	.6379	.6137	.6058
Miscellaneous	.2150	.3632	.2662	.3170	.3485
Total	5.7019	9.1293	8.0674	8.7478	8.9173

On November 1, forty-three commodities were higher than on October 1; forty were unchanged, and twenty-three had declined. Striking advances were made in live beeves, milk, eggs, butter, cheese, cotton and textiles. A compilation of the average index number for each year since 1892 is then presented. It shows that the average for this year is the highest, with one exception—the exception being 1907—that has been recorded within the past eighteen years.

TAKING CHANCES

A staff writer for *The World's Work* contributes to the October number of that periodical a suggestive paper on the risks and possible profits to the investor who takes a chance. He writes with caution, however, and does not fail to cite instances in which men, after a lifetime of taking chances, died leaving small estates. The chief incentive in taking chances is that when one succeeds the profit will be large. If he be of a scientific turn of mind and possest of large capital, a man will not buy gilt-edged bonds in a time of panic, because bonds of this class then sell not far from the

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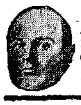

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No matter how many are the friends and relatives to whom you will send Christmas presents, isn't it true that in the selection of a gift for some certain **one** you spend more time, do more thinking and planning than for any of the others? To this favored **one** you must send a gift that is away-from-the-ordinary—some token of your remembrance that is at once appropriate and unusual. Isn't this true?

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Dec. 4th and 11th issues

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These issues will contain quite a number of high-grade offerings. The foremost Kennels and Breeders of fine-blooded dogs will proffer you suggestions which should be of assistance at this busy Yuletide season. Remember—the issues are Dec. 4th and 11th.

The Literary Digest

prices quoted for them in good times. Such a man prefers rather in bad times to take stocks or junior bond issues which have met with heavy declines, altho having behind them real values. Popular fear and excitement force down such issues far below what they are worth. Public panic may become a "great asset to any man armed with money and knowledge." Knowledge, however, unless it possesses money, "pays no dividends." At the same time "money without knowledge has wings of its own."

Many men are led, in times like the present, to buy low-priced stocks, altho in general low-priced stocks are not now cheap. The writer prints a list of active stocks recently prepared by "a young man in Boston as a fair investment for itself." These stocks are all listed at below $22 per share; some as low as $10 a share. The young man's theory was that a similar investment made in former times would have given him now holdings in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Atchison, and Baltimore & Ohio all at great advances. While a venture of this sort may turn out all right, it is excessively hazardous in times like these, altho it would be a good speculation at a time when catastrophy loomed large on the immediate horizon. To buy such properties when the market is high is "to lay up a heritage of disappointment."

A familiar example of what low-priced stocks may do for a man when bought in a time of panic is afforded by steel common, which a little more than a year ago could have been bought for 20 and has recently been selling above 90. So also might a buyer of Rock Island common have made a handsome profit—nearly 200 per cent. The writer remarks that conservative judges are of opinion that an investor of this class "earns what he gets," the meaning being that he deserves his success because of the risk he took.

Men who buy low-priced stocks in this speculative spirit are common in Wall Street. The habit with them becomes, in fact, "a sort of disease." The writer knew a man who for twenty years lived in close touch with the market, always bought and sold, but never speculated in the sense that he purchased stocks on a margin. His rule was never to buy a stock at a price higher than half its face value and never to sell it under three-fourths of its face value. He spent many useful years working on this theory and talked freely of his methods to other people, but when he died from worry in the middle of the panic of 1907, his executors found that his estate was worth only $725. What one ought to do, if he have a desire to speculate in this manner, is not to make low-priced stocks and speculative bonds the properties in which the bulk of his estate is invested. The man who ignores this maxim and spends his whole time trying to pick "winners" from speculative issues "is pretty sure to lose in the end most of what he gains by hard work." Speculative issues should be bought only in times of marked depression, and then sold when times are good, repurchases being held in suspense until marked depression occurs again.

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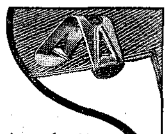

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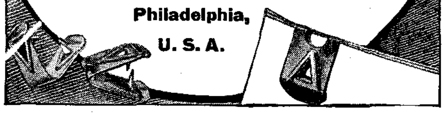

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(20)

THE RISE IN WESTERN FARM LANDS

C. M. Harger, who for some years has been well known as a contributor to popular magazines on Western industrial topics, has written for *The Financier* of New York a brief, but suggestive, article on the financial side of the rise in Western farm lands. He deals especially with the heavy increase that has taken place in farm mortgages, these mortgages having been executed by farmers in order to buy more land, since their belief is that values will keep on rising. The Middle West for eight years has witnessed "the most notable land price advance in its history." Mr. Harger does not even except the advances which followed the homestead period. Moreover, the rise has been uninterrupted. It has "affected practically every acre between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains." The rise has also been felt throughout the arable parts of the coast region and even semi-arid regions have been affected by it to a remarkable extent. Prices "have doubled and trebled with such rapidity as to astonish even the Westerners themselves."

Every one who has bought land has done so in a belief that he was "on the highway to fortune, as in many instances he has been." Mr. Harger notes that it has been common for farms two hundred miles west of the Mississippi River and from six to ten miles from a railroad station "to change hands at $100 an acre." But this price, in the opinion of many experienced farmers, "is beyond the limit of earning good interest on the investment." Sales, however, continue, and it is predicted that activity will continue in the immediate future.

The result is that, "contrary to the general impression, there are probably more real-estate mortgages on Western farms to-day than in the later nineties, when farmers were supposed to be overburdened with debt." This is true not only of the number of mortgages but of the amounts involved. Official figures are at hand from the State of Nebraska. These show that, in 1907, 16,658 mortgages were filed for a total of $36,432,000, and that in the same year 17,990 were canceled for a total of $26,357,000. In 1908 the number filed was 16,108, the total being $34,408,000, and the number canceled 16,094, for a total of $30,707,000. In these two years, therefore, the mortgage indebtedness was increased $13,776,000. Nebraska is probably a typical Western State.

Mr. Harger comments further that these mortgages "represent a far less percentage of the real value of the land than formerly." Many of them are for sums greater than was the selling-value of the land twelve years ago. Farmers "have borrowed for the purpose of buying more land or for improving that which they already owned." The comforting thing about the situation is that farmers have not borrowed "to buy the necessities of life as was the case of old." The danger-line will come "when they go beyond their limit and take chances on the possible failure of crops."

Meanwhile, there has been among Western farmers a rapid buying of new lands

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in the Southwest and in Canada. Every month "thousands of home-seekers go to the panhandle of Texas and many of them buy." Large tracts, which as ranches were formerly used only as grazing-grounds, are now being transformed into farms. Partitioned lands are being taken up, not only by settlers, but by investors who seek to make profits from a rise. Lands which five years ago were sold for $3 an acre are now held at $20, or even more. The attractions of land in Canada will result this year, it is said, in an emigration of 80,000 persons from the United States.

Farmers in the West have therefore improved their condition, not merely because of the rise in the value of their crops. Farms which were formerly worth not more than $3,000, have often risen to $12,000, so that the farmer begins to buy more liberally, not only of land, but of what to him are luxuries. But his debt may still be as great as it formerly was and his income may not have become materially larger.

Discussing the question of further increase in values, Mr. Harger remarks that "if prices for farm-products continue at their present high tide the farms ought to continue to be in demand, for they will return interest on the investment." It is only when the price of land shall get beyond the interest-returning point that investors will become cautious. That time, he says, is now approaching, altho the prospect is for "at least another year of rising prices and extensive speculation." Improved methods in farming and alternation in crops have wrought conditions which may postpone the cessation for a longer time. In the nature of things, however, "there can not be forever a rise such as has been a marvel during the last half decade."

WOMEN IN BANKS

More and more do banks, in which domestic accounts are kept, give attention to a Woman's Department. Earliest among banks in large cities in which this attention was especially paid was probably the Fifth Avenue of New York, now one of the great successes among family banks. Mrs. E. B. B. Reesor, in a recent number of *The Banker's Magazine*, has an article in which she says there are thousands of women in all parts of the country who wish to do business in banks, but "dread the first interview." Because of this fact, well-known banks in large American cities seek a capable business woman as manager of the Woman's Department. Minor positions are also being filled in constantly greater number by women. Not only are they employed as stenographers, filing-clerks and record-keepers, but in many banks "meet the customers over the counters, receive confidences and advise clients."

A woman usually enters a bank as employee on probation for three months, after she has signed her "secrecy bond," which means that the affairs of the bank and of its customers "are no more hers to talk about than their money is hers to spend." She must also fill out a guaranty bond, in which any details as to her identity, asso-

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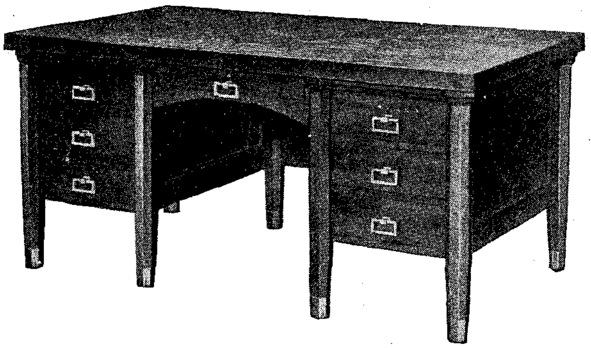

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The Literary Digest

Travel and Resort Directory

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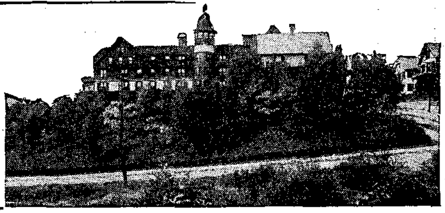

ciations and home life are put down. She must live either at home or at some place that is approved of by the bank. In fact, "her whole life, as it were, is an open map before the eyes and minds of the head officials." Of the fitness of women for many bank positions the writer says:

> System and detail appeal to a woman. She slips quickly into the routine and grasps the meaning of the work; she possesses greater patience, has more physical endurance and is endowed with keener intuition than men. The part of the business to which she is assigned becomes at once to her her life; she wants it to succeed and puts her best thoughts into it. Every depositor is her friend; she feels that the accounts must grow and suggests ways to young people of keeping their money; she tells what their interest will be and does little sums for them, showing how money can be spent better on an increasing bank account than upon trifles that happen to be bought because, for the moment, they appeal to the eye, and the money is in the pocketbook to buy them.
>
> A customer's signature is remembered as easily as a pattern on a piece of lace; the slightest deviation, and she detects it, and this power of picturing the tiniest details in the mind is of greatest service in remembering handwriting. I have not heard of a forgery where a woman stood as paying teller in a bank. Her fingers are quick in counting money, her eye observes each particular piece, she knows where everything is, and when the day is done her balance is before her—she has not lost sight of it for one moment during banking hours.

In the matter of salaries paid, the writer remarks that, in the lower positions, men and women receive the same amount for the same work. In higher places men receive more. While there are plenty of places for men with salaries of $5,000, she has never heard of one for a woman. The woman who gets $2,000 or $2,500 is looked upon as "a marvel of cleverness." Salaries range from $1,000 to $1,500, a beginner receiving $200 or $300.

THE FUTURE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD

The recent annual report of the Erie Railroad Company has been commented on generally with favor and interest, in that it demonstrates the means by which the road, having been saved from threatened bankruptcy through the heroic efforts of the late Mr. Harriman, seems likely now to enter upon a period of continued rest from its troubles. A serious deficit has been converted into a considerable surplus, the means resorted to having been not only the securing of an increase in revenue, but a marked diminution in operating-expenses. Attention has been in particular called to the advantages which have resulted from what is known as the Gaymard cut, which has enabled a locomotive to haul a far greater amount of freight from the Delaware to the Hudson watershed, and thus effect a notable saving in coal bills and wear and tear of rolling stock.

Coincident with these comments, are now heard rumors that the death of Mr. Harriman may result in the Erie becoming eventually part of some great transcontinental system. In Wall Street, rumors were started early in November that the road had actually been sold to the St. Paul system. This rumor died out, and then it was said that another road was about to buy the Erie—the Rock Island. This rumor, however, did not receive much credence, mainly because the Rock Island has not sufficient credit to rehabilitate the Erie.

A writer in *The Financial World* believes that if the Erie should ever become part of any great system it will be likely to go to the Northern Pacific. Mr. Morgan and his house, who for years have been bankers and financial advisers of that system, are still deeply interested in the Erie, "probably the largest single holder of Erie securities; in fact, the largest creditor, for his firm last year paid out several million dollars for coupons in order not to cripple the meager financial resources of the railroad." Since Mr. Harriman's death, it has fallen to Mr. Morgan's house to shape the future of the Erie. The question now is "whether it shall keep on struggling as an independent organization or become a part of a great and strong system."

The writer notes that Mr. Morgan is already in charge of the reorganized Chicago & Great Western, "which will hardly be allowed to lead an independent existence long." A consolidation of that road and the Erie with the young, rich and vigorous Northern Pacific "would mean one of the strongest transcontinental lines." The Erie, once rejuvenated properly, "could be made rich and prosperous, but only some road like the Northern Pacific could raise the necessary funds for such a rehabilitation."

Then and Now

A prince espoused a beggar-maid
In days when princes were supreme,
For which his fame will never fade,
His love is every poet's theme.

Yet we should cease the deed to praise,
For things have strangely altered since.
This is the union nowadays—
"A maiden weds a beggar prince."
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Candid.—An alien wanted to be naturalized and was required to fill out a blank. The first three lines of the blank had the following questions: "Name?" "Born?" and "Business?"

He answered:

"Name—Michael Levinsky."

"Born—Yes."

"Business—Rotten."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

The First Lesson.—FATHER—"Well, Carolyn, how do you like school?"

CAROLYN (aged six)—"Oh, so much, papa!"

FATHER—"That's right, daughter. And now what have you learned to-day."

CAROLYN—"I've learned the names of all the little boys."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Shakespeare on Baseball.—I will go root.—"Richard III."

Now you strike like the blind man.—"Much Ado About Nothing."

Out, I say.—"Macbeth."

I will be short.—"Hamlet."

Thou canst not hit it; hit it! hit it!—"Love's Labor Lost."

He knows the game.—"Henry VI."

O, hateful error.—"Julius Cæsar."

A hit, a hit, a very palpable hit!—"Hamlet."

He will steal, sir.—"All's Well That Ends Well."

Whom right and wrong have chosen as umpire.—"Love's Labor Lost."

Let the world slide.—"Taming of the Shrew."

He has killed a fly.—"Titus Andronicus."

The play as I remember pleased not the million.—"Hamlet."

What an arm he has.—"Coriolanus."

They can not sit at ease on the old bench.—"Romeo and Juliet."

Upon such sacrifices the gods themselves threw incense.—"King Lear."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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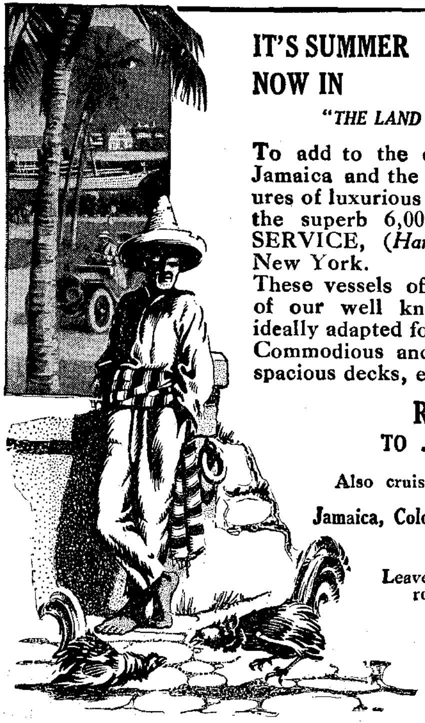

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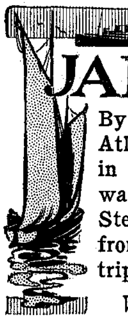

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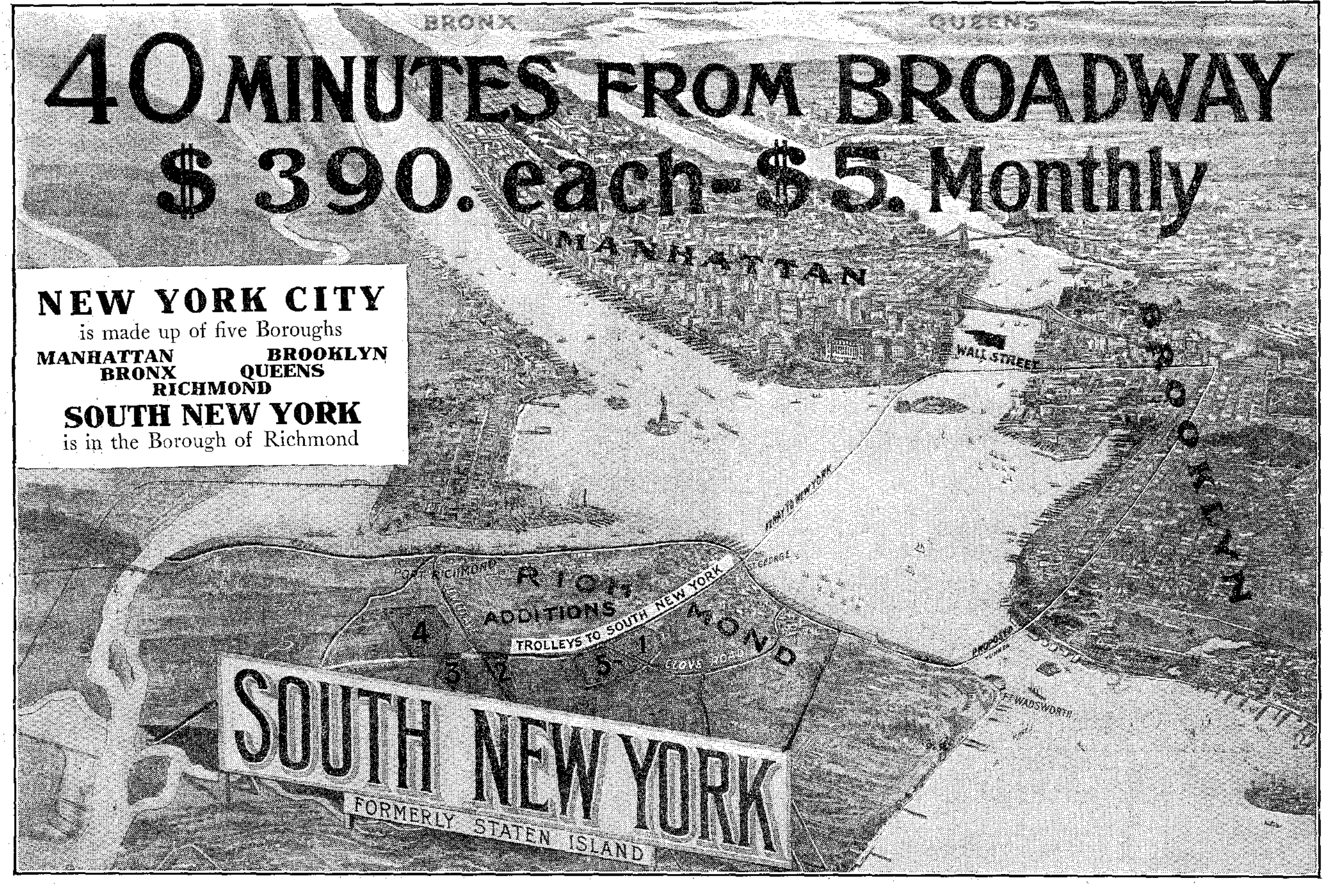

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